

**Patch Test Products**

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Upon request;

Belgium Baseline, British Baseline, Finnish Baseline, SIDAPA Series, Korean Baseline, North American Baseline Series, North American Photopatch, Swedish Baseline, Hungarian Baseline, Indian Baseline. Composition and test record forms are available for all our series on our website

www.chemotechnique.se. Due to frequent changes in the national baseline series, these are not listed in the printed catalogue.

A great number of Delivery on Request happens (DOR) not shown in the catalogue can be quoted upon your request.

<i>Other items</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Page</i>
Application Device for		
IQ Chamber	AP	5
IQ Ultra [®] & IQ Ultimate [®]	AP-U	5
IQ Ultra [®] Chambers; 100 x 10 chambers	IQ-U	6-10
IQ Ultimate [®] Chambers; 100 x 10 chambers	IQ-UL	11-15
IQ Chambers; 100 x 10 chambers	IQ-100	16-20
Chemo Nickel Test [™] (Dimethylglyoxime)	NT	5
Plastic Hapten Tray	Tray	
Reading Plate for		
IQ Chamber	RP	
IQ Ultra [®] & IQ Ultimate [®]	RP-U	
Chemo Skin Marker	CSM	5
Chemo Skin Marker Slim UV [™]	SM-SLIMUV	5
Skin Marker Regular [™]	SM	5
Ultraviolet Lamp (handheld)	UV-Lamp	5



Compound

Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.
%(w/w) molality(m)

European Baseline Series

S-1000

1. Potassium dichromate	0.5	pet	0.017	P-014A
2. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)	1.0	pet	0.092	P-006
3. Thiuram mix	1.0	pet		Mx-01
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25		0.012	T-006
-Teramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25		0.010	T-005
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25		0.008	T-002
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (PTD)	0.25		0.008	D-019
4. Neomycin sulfate	20.0	pet		N-001
5. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate	1.0	pet	0.042	C-017A
6. Benzocaine	5.0	pet	0.303	B-004
7. Nickelsulfate hexahydrate	5.0	pet	0.190	N-002A
8. Clioquinol	5.0	pet	0.164	C-015
9. COLOPHONIUM	20.0	pet		C-020
10. Paraben mix	16.0	pet		Mx-03C
-METHYLPARABEN	4.0		0.263	M-012
-ETHYLPARABEN	4.0		0.241	E-010
-PROPYLPARABEN	4.0		0.222	P-020
-BUTYLPARABEN	4.0		0.206	B-020
11. N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)	0.1	pet	0.004	I-004
12. LANOLIN ALCOHOL	30.0	pet		W-001
13. Mercapto mix	2.0	pet		Mx-05A
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl sulfenamide	0.5		0.019	C-023
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.5		0.030	M-003
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.5		0.015	D-003
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)	0.5		0.020	M-016
14. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A	1.0	pet		E-002
15. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN*	25.0	pet		B-001
16. 4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin	1.0	pet		B-024
17. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	2.0	pet	0.120	M-003A
18. FORMALDEHYDE	1.0	aq	0.333	F-002A
19. Fragrance mix I*	8.0	pet		Mx-07
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0		0.075	C-013
-CINNAMAL	1.0		0.076	C-014
-Hydroxycitronellal	1.0		0.059	H-008
-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0		0.049	A-014



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
-GERANIOL	1.0		0.065	G-001
-EUGENOL	1.0		0.061	E-016
-Isoeugenol	1.0		0.061	I-002
-Oakmoss absolute	1.0			O-001
20. Sesquiterpene lactone mix	0.1	pet		MX-18
-Alantolactone	0.033			A-003
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033			D-056
-Costunolide	0.033			C-039
21. QUATERNIUM-15 (Dowicil 200)	1.0	pet	0.040	C-007A
22. 2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone	0.01	pet	0.0005	M-008
23. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO- ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.01	aq		C-009A
24. Budesonide	0.01	pet	0.0002	B-033B
25. Tixocortol-21-pivalate	0.1	pet	0.002	T-031B
26. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE	0,5	pet	0.019	D-049E
27. Fragrance mix II	14,0	pet		Mx-25
-Lyrall	2,5		0,119	L-003
-CITRAL	1,0		0,066	C-036
-FARNESOL	2,5		0,113	F-004
-CITRONELLOL	0,5		0,030	C-037
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5,0		0,231	H-025
-COUMARIN	2,5		0,171	C-038
28. Lyrall	5,0	pet	0,238	L-003

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5% Revised March 2008

It is strongly recommended to make an additional reading of the test on day 7.

References: 1. M. Isaksson, F.M. Brandao, M.Bruze, A.Goossens. Recommendation to include budesonide and tixocortol privalate in the european standard series. Contact dermatitis 2000, 43, 41-42.

2. Maureen J. Jonker & Derk P. Bruynzeel. The outcome of an additional test reading on days 6 or 7. Contact dermatitis 2000, 42, 330-335.

3. Recommendation to include Fragrance mix II and hydroxyisohexyl 3-cyclohexene carboxaldehyde (Lyrall®) in the European baseline patch test series

Bruze M, Andersen KE, Goossens A.

Accepted for publication in Contact Dermatitis

Various national baseline series developed by the national contact dermatitis research groups are also available on request.



NEW

International Comprehensive Baseline Series ICB-1000

Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
1. Benzocaine*	5.0	pet	0.303	B-004
2. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	1.0	pet	0.060	M-003B
3. COLOPHONIUM*	20.0	pet		C-020
4. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)*	1.0	pet	0.092	P-006
5. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0	pet	0.052	I-001A
6. CINNAMAL	1.0	pet	0.075	C-014
7. Amerchol L 101	50.0	pet		A-004
8. Carba mix	3.0	pet		Mx-06
-1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0		0.047	D-022
-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0		0.028	Z-003
-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0		0.021	Z-002
9. Neomycin sulfate	20.0	pet		N-001
10. Thiuram mix	1.0	pet		Mx-01
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25		0.012	T-006
-Teramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25		0.010	T-005
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25		0.008	T-002
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (PTD)	0.25		0.008	D-019
11. Clobetasol-17-propionate	1.0	pet		C-028
12. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.075	E-005
13. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0	pet		E-002
14. QUATERNIUM-15 (Dowicil 200)*	2.0	pet	0.080	C-007B
15. 4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin	1.0	pet		B-024
16. Mercapto mix	1.0	pet		Mx-05B
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl sulfenamide	0.25		0.009	C-023
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.25		0.015	M-003
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.25		0.008	D-003
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)	0.25		0.010	M-016
17. N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)*	0.1	pet	0.004	I-004
18. Potassium dichromate	0.25	pet	0.008	P-014B
19. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN*, **	25.0	pet		B-001

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
20. Nickelsulfate hexahydrate	2.5	pet	0.095	N-002B
21. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	1.0	pet	0.035	D-044C
22. TOCOPHEROL	100%			T-036
23. Bacitracin	20.0	pet	0.140	B-032B
24. Mixed dialkyl thiourea	1.0	pet		Mx-24
-N,N'-Diethylthiourea	0.5			D-039
-N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	0.5			D-038
25. DISPERSE ORANGE 3	1.0	pet		D-032
26. Paraben mix	12.0	pet		Mx-03A
-METHYLPARABEN	3.0		0.197	M-012
-ETHYLPARABEN	3.0		0.181	E-010
-PROPYLPARABEN	3.0		0.167	P-020
-BUTYLPARABEN	3.0		0.155	B-020
27. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARO- NITRILE	0.5	pet	0.019	D-049E
28. Fragrance mix I*,**	8.0	pet		Mx-07
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0		0.075	C-013
-CINNAMAL	1.0		0.076	C-014
-Hydroxycitronellal	1.0		0.059	H-008
-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0		0.049	A-014
-GERANIOL	1.0		0.065	G-001
-EUGENOL	1.0		0.061	E-016
-Isoeugenol	1.0		0.061	I-002
-Oakmoss absolute	1.0			O-001
29. GLUTARAL	0,5	pet		G-003B
30. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.5	pet	0.026	B-015B
31. Sesquiterpene lactone mix*	0.1	pet		MX-18
-Alantolactone	0.033			A-003
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033			D-056
-Costunolide	0.033			C-039
32. THIMEROSAL (Merthiolate)	0.1	pet	0.003	T-007
33. PROPOLIS	10.0	pet		P-022
34. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0	pet	0.440	H-014C
35. CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	1.0	pet	0.064	C-010B

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
36. Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix (Fix.Ac)**	5.0	pet	0.116	Mx-16
-Ethyleneurea	4.0			D-012
-Melamine formaldehyde	1.0			M-001
37. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0	pet	0.111	B-022
38. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	0.5	pet	0.010	G-005A
39. Ethyl acrylate	0.1	pet	0.010	E-004
40. Glycerol monothioglycolate (GLYCERYL THIOGLYCOLATE)	1.0	pet		G-004
41. Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin	10.0	pet		T-010
42. Methyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.200	M-013
43. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate	1.0	pet	0.042	C-017A
44. Tixocortol-21-pivalate*	0.1	pet	0.002	T-031B
45. Budesonide	0.01	pet	0.0002	B-033B
46. COCAMIDE DEA	0.5	pet		C-019
47. TRIETHANOLAMINE	2.0	pet	0.134	T-016
48. Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0	pet	0.023	H-021B
49. Tea Tree Oil oxidized	5.0	pet		T-035B
50. Fragrance mix II*	14.0	pet		Mx-25
-Lyril	2.5		0,119	L-003
-CITRAL	1.0		0,066	C-036
-FARNESOL	2.5		0,113	F-004
-CITRONELLOL	0.5		0,030	C-037
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5.0		0,231	H-025
-COUMARIN	2.5		0,171	C-038
51. Disperse Yellow 3	1.0	pet		D-036
52. BENZYL SALICYLATE	10.0	pet	0.438	B-010B
53. Lauryl glycoside	3.0	pet		L-004
54. Triamcinolone acetonide	1.0	pet	0.023	T-030
55. 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.154	H-010
56. DMDM HYDANTOIN	1.0	pet	0.053	D-047B
57. CANANGA ODORATA OIL	2.0	pet		Y-001
58. BENZYL ALCOHOL***	10.0	sof	0.925	B-008B
59. ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	20.0	pet	0.740	I-003

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

*** New vehicle for B-008B is Softisan 649



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
60. TRICLOSAN	2.0	pet	0.069	T-014
61. Desoximetasone	1.0	pet		D-057
62. POLYSORBATE 80	5.0	pet		P-013
63. IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	0.2	pet	0.008	I-008C
64. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1	pet		O-004
65. Disperse Blue mix 106/124	1.0	pet		Mx-26
-Disperse Blue 106	0.5			D-040
-Disperse Blue 124	0.5			D-041
66. Compositae mix II	5.0	pet		Mx-29A
-TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT	1.0			T-033
-ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT	0.5			A-024
-Parthenolide	0.1			P-029
-ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT	1.2			C-029
-Chamomilla Recutita (German Chamomill)	1.2			C-051
-ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM EXTRACT	1.0			A-025
67. Lidocaine	15.0	pet		L-002B
68. Fusidic acid sodium salt	2.0	pet	0.037	F-003
69. Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	pet		D-005B
70. Benzoylperoxide	1.0	pet	0.041	B-007
71. ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0	pet	0.403	I-009
72. Lyrall	5.0	pet	0.238	L-003
73. Octyl salicylate	5.0	pet		O-007
74. BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	0.1	aq		B-027
75. Amidoamine	0.1	aq		A-029
76. COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	1.0	aq		C-018
77. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0	aq	0.333	F-002A
78. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO- ISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.01	aq		C-009A
79. PROPYLENE GLYCOL	30.0	aq	3.942	P-019B
80. Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea (Fix. CPN)	4.5	aq	0.253	D-012

* Also present in European Baseline Series

New January 2011

In the new 2011 catalogue we have included a new routine screening series named International Comprehensive Baseline Series (ICB-1000) containing 80 haptens. This consists of a selection of haptens based on the experience from many years of studies of



frequencies of contact allergy performed by the North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG). Chemotechnique Diagnostics has cooperated with the NACDG by supplying haptens to the group for research during a period of 17 years. We wanted to make available a larger selection of haptens for routine screening and started to offer this series to our North American customers. Now this selection will be available as ICB-1000 to our other customers worldwide.

We believe this series will be an important addition for those physicians who either do not have a domestic Baseline series or want to go beyond the various baseline series offered. The experience has been that a larger routine screening series will produce a higher yield of positive reactions and contribute to a better diagnosis.^{1,2}

Patch-test results of the North American Contact Dermatitis Group 2005-2006.

1) Dermatitis. 2009 May-Jun;20(3):149-60.

Zug KA, Warshaw EM, Fowler JF Jr, Maibach HI, Belsito DL, Pratt MD, Sasseville D, Storrs FJ, Taylor JS, Mathias CG, Deleo VA, Rietschel RL, Marks J

2) Allergens of New and Emerging Significance

Christen M. Mowad, MD

Dermatology Nursing. 2006;18(6):545-548. © 2006 Jannetti Publications, Inc.

Compound

Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.
%(w/w) molality(m)

Bakery Series

B-1000

1. Vanillin	10.0	pet	0.657	V-001
2. EUGENOL	2.0	pet	0.122	E-016
3. Isoeugenol	2.0	pet	0.122	I-002
4. Sodium benzoate	5.0	pet	0.347	S-001
5. BHT	2.0	pet	0.091	D-006
6. Menthol	2.0	pet	0.128	M-002
7. CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	2.0	pet	0.149	C-013
8. CINNAMAL	1.0	pet	0.151	C-014
9. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0	pet	0.111	B-022
10. trans-Anethole	5.0	pet	0.337	A-015
11. SORBIC ACID	2.0	pet	0.178	S-003
12. Benzoic acid	5.0	pet	0.409	B-005
13. PROPIONIC ACID	3.0	pet	0.405	P-018
14. Octyl gallate	0.25	pet	0.009	O-002



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
15. DIPENTENE (oxidized)	1.0	pet	0.073	D-020
16. AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	2.5	pet	0.110	A-011
17. Benzoylperoxide	1.0	pet	0.041	B-007
18. PROPYL GALLATE	1.0	pet	0.047	P-021
19. DODECYL GALLATE	0.25	pet	0.007	D-042

Corticosteroid Series

CS-1000

1. Budesonide	0.01	pet	0.0002	B-033B
2. Betamethasone-17-valerat	1.0	pet	0.021	B-031
3. Triamcinolone acetoneide	1.0	pet	0.023	T-030
4. Tixocortol-21-pivalate	0.1	pet	0.002	T-031B
5. Alclomethasone-17,21-dipropionate	1.0	pet	0.019	A-023
6. Clobetasol-17-propionate	1.0	pet	0.021	C-028
7. Dexamethasone-21-phosphate disodium salt	1.0	pet	0.019	D-046
8. Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0	alc	0.023	H-021A
9. Desoximetasone	1.0	pet		D-057

Revised January 2011

Cosmetic Series

C-1000

1. ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	20.0	pet	0.740	I-003
2. Amerchol L 101	50.0	pet		A-004
3. TRIETHANOLAMINE	2.0	pet	0.134	T-016
4. POLYSORBATE 80	5.0	pet		P-013
5. SORBITAN OLEATE	5.0	pet		S-004
6. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0	pet	0.111	B-022
7. BHT	2.0	pet	0.091	D-006
8. Octyl gallate	0.25	pet	0.009	O-002
9. TRICLOSAN	2.0	pet	0.069	T-014
10. SORBIC ACID	2.0	pet	0.178	S-003
11. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC)	1.0	pet	0.070	C-008
12. CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	0.5	pet	0.032	C-010A
13. THIMEROSAL (Merthiolate)	0.1	pet	0.003	T-007
14. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0	pet	0.052	I-001A
15. METHENAMINE	2.0	pet	0.143	H-003
16. CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE	0.5	aq	0.006	C-005



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
17. Paraben mix**	16.0	pet		Mx-03C
-METHYLPARABEN	4.0		0.263	M-012
-ETHYLPARABEN	4.0		0.241	E-010
-PROPYLPARABEN	4.0		0.222	P-020
-BUTYLPARABEN	4.0		0.206	B-020
18. PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE	0.01	aq	0.0003	P-008
19. CHLOROACETAMIDE	0.2	pet	0.021	C-006
20. Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)triazine	1.0	aq	0.046	H-002
21. Clioquinol	5.0	pet	0.164	C-015
22. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.075	E-005
23. HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL	10.0	pet	0.344	A-002
24. PHENYL SALICYLATE	1.0	pet	0.047	P-011
25. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0	pet	0.440	H-014C
26. SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE	20.0	pet		S-005
27. PROPYLENE GLYCOL	5.0	pet	0.657	P-019A
28. Stearyl alcohol	30.0	pet	1.109	S-006
29. CETYL ALCOHOL	5.0	pet	0.206	C-003
30. BENZYL SALICYLATE	10.0	pet	0.438	B-010B
31. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.25	pet	0.013	B-015A
32. Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide	0.1	aq	0.007	S-002
33. COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	1.0	aq		C-018
34. BENZYL ALCOHOL*	10.0	sof	0.925	B-008B
35. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO- ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02	aq		C-009B
36. tBUTYL HYDROQUINONE	1.0	pet	0.060	B-028
37. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0	pet	0.044	H-016
38. PROPYL GALLATE	1.0	pet	0.047	P-021
39. DODECYL GALLATE	0.25	pet	0.007	D-042
40. QUATERNIUM-15 (Dowicil 200)**	1.0	pet	0.040	C-007A
41. 2-Phenoxyethanol	1.0	pet	0.072	P-025
42. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0	pet	0.071	D-044A
43. TOCOPHEROL	100%			T-036
44. DMDM HYDANTOIN	2.0	aq	0.106	D-047A
45. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE	0.5	pet	0.019	D-049E
46. Tea Tree Oil oxidized	5.0	pet		T-035B
47. IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	0.2	pet	0.008	I-008C



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
48. 3-(Dimethylamino)-1-propylamine	1.0	aq	0.098	D-053
49. Lauryl glycoside	3.0	pet		L-004
50. Peppermint oil	2.0	pet		P-036
51. SHELLAC	20.0	alc		S-015
52. TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	10.0	pet		T-037B
53. Turpentine peroxides	0.3	pet		T-024B
54. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02	aq		M-035
55. Musk mix	3.0	pet		Mx-10B
-Musk xylene	1.0		0.034	M-021
-Musk moskene	1.0		0.036	M-019
-MUSK KETONE	1.0		0.034	M-018
56. OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0.1	aq	0.003	O-005

* New vehicle for B-008B is Softisan 649

Revised January 2011

** Also present in European Baseline Series

Cutaneous Adverse Reaction series

CAD-1000

1. Penicillin G, potassium salt	10.0	pet	0.268	P-031
2. Amoxicillin trihydrate	10.0	pet	0.274	A-030
3. Dicloxacillin sodium salt hydrate	10.0	pet	0.196	D-058
4. Cefotaxim sodium salt	10.0	pet	0.210	C-040
5. Doxycycline monohydrate	10.0	pet	0.216	D-059
6. Minocycline hydrochloride	10.0	pet	0.202	M-029
7. Erythromycin base	10.0	pet	0.136	E-024
8. Spiramycin base	10.0	pet	0.119	S-012
9. Clarithromycin	10.0	pet	0.134	C-041
10. Pristinamycin	10.0	pet		P-032
11. Cotrimoxazole	10.0	pet	0.184	C-042
12. Norfloxacin	10.0	pet	0.313	N-007
13. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride	10.0	pet	0.272	C-043
14. Carbamazepine	1.0	pet	0.042	C-044
15. Hydantoin	10.0	pet	0.999	H-027
16. Diltiazem hydrochloride	10.0	pet	0.222	D-060
17. Captopril	5.0	pet	0.230	C-045
18. Acetylsalicylic acid	10.0	pet	0.555	A-031
19. Diclofenac sodium salt	1.0	pet	0.031	D-061



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
20. Ketoprofen	1.0	pet	0.039	K-002B
21. Piroxicam	1.0	pet	0.030	P-033
22. Acetaminophen	10.0	pet	0.661	A-032
23. Acyclovir	10.0	pet	0.444	A-033
24. Hydroxyzine hydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.022	H-028
25. Hydrochlorothiazide	10.0	pet	0.336	H-029
26. Clindamycin phosphate	10.0	pet	0.198	C-046
27. Cefradine	10.0	pet	0.286	C-047
28. Cefalexin	10.0	pet	0.287	C-048
29. Ibuprofen	10.0	pet	0.485	I-010
<i>New series March 2008</i>				

Drug skin tests and systemic cutaneous adverse drug reactions: an update

Annick Barbaud. Expert Rev. Dermatol. 2(4), 2007. www.Future-drugs.com

Dental Screening

DS-1000

1. Methyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.200	M-013
2. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.070	T-018
3. Urethane dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.041	U-004
4. Ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.101	E-007
5. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0	pet		H-013
6. N,N-dimethyl-4-toluidine	5.0	pet	0.370	D-016
7. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0	pet	0.440	H-014C
8. 1,4-Butanedioldimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.088	B-017
9. Bisphenol A dimethacrylate (BIS-MA)	2.0	pet		M-007
10. Potassium dichromate*	0.5	pet	0.017	P-014A
11. Mercury	0.5	pet	0.025	M-005
12. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate*	1.0	pet	0.042	C-017A
13. 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.154	H-010
14. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	2.0	pet	0.040	G-005B
15. Nickelsulfate hexahydrate*	5.0	pet	0.190	N-002A
16. EUGENOL	2.0	pet	0.122	E-016
17. COLOPHONIUM*	20.0	pet		C-020
18. N-Ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide	0.1	pet	0.005	E-015
19. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0	aq	0.333	F-002A
20. 4-Tolyldiethanolamine	2.0	pet	0.102	T-011
21. Copper sulfate	2.0	pet	0.125	C-022



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
22. Methylhydroquinone	1.0	pet	0.081	M-025
23. Palladium chloride	2.0	pet	0.112	P-001
24. Aluminiumchloride hexahydrate	2.0	pet	0.083	A-022
25. Camphoroquinone	1.0	pet	0.060	C-026
26. N,N-Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate	0.2	pet	0.013	D-045
27. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.004	H-004
28. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0	pet	0.044	H-016
29. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.118	T-027
30. Tin	50.0	pet	4.213	T-008
<i>* Also present in European Baseline Series</i>				<i>Revised May 1999</i>

Dental Materials Patients DMP-1000

1. Methyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.200	M-013
2. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.070	T-018
3. Ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.101	E-007
4. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0	pet		H-013
5. 2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxyethoxy)phenyl)-propane (BIS-EMA)	2.0	pet		M-006B
6. 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.154	H-010
7. N,N-Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate	0.2	pet	0.013	D-045
8. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.118	T-027
9. 1,4-Butanedioldimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.088	B-017
10. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.004	H-004
11. Potassium dichromate	0.5	pet	0.017	P-014A
12. Mercury	0.5	pet	0.025	M-005
13. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate	0.5	pet	0.021	C-017B
14. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	2.0	pet	0.040	G-005B
15. Nickelsulfate hexahydrate	5.0	pet	0.190	N-002A
16. EUGENOL	2.0	pet	0.122	E-016
17. COLOPHONIUM	20.0	pet		C-020
18. N-Ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide	0.1	pet	0.005	E-015
19. Palladium chloride	2.0	pet	0.112	P-001
20. CARVONE	5.0	pet	0.333	C-035
21. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0	pet	0.044	H-016
22. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN*	25.0	pet		B-001
23. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A	1.0	pet		E-002

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5% *New January 2005*

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.**
%(w/w) molality(m)**Dental Materials Staff****DMS-1000**

1. Methyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.200	M-013
2. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.070	T-018
3. Ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.101	E-007
4. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0	pet		H-013
5. 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.154	H-010
6. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.118	T-027
7. 1,4-Butanedioldimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.088	B-017
8. Mercury	0.5	pet	0.025	M-005
9. EUGENOL	2.0	pet	0.122	E-016
10. GLUTARAL*	0.2	pet	0.020	G-003A

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5% New January 2005

Epoxy Series**E-1000**

1. METHENAMINE	2.0	pet	0.143	H-003
2. 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	0.5	pet	0.025	D-001
3. Triethylenetetramine	0.5	pet	0.034	T-019
4. 2-Phenyl glycidyl ether	0.25	pet	0.017	P-023
5. Diethylenetriamine, (DETA)	1.0	pet	0.097	D-010
6. Isophoronediamine (IPD)	0.1	pet	0.006	I-006
7. Epoxy resin, cycloaliphatic	0.5	pet		E-020
8. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.075	E-005
9. 3-(Dimethylamino)-1-propylamine	1.0	aq	0.098	D-053
10. Bisphenol F epoxy resin	0.25	pet		B-035
11. 1,6-Hexanediol diglycidylether	0.25	pet	0.011	H-026
12. 1,4-Butanediol diglycidylether	0.25	pet	0.012	B-036
13. m-Xylylenediamine	0.1	pet	0.007	X-001
14. Trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether	0.25	pet	0.008	T-038

Revised January 2007

Fragrance Series**F-1000**

1. CINNAMAL	1.0	pet	0.075	C-014
2. CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	2.0	pet	0.149	C-013
3. AMYL CINNAMAL	2.0	pet	0.099	A-014



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
4. EUGENOL	2.0	pet	0.122	E-016
5. Isoeugenol	2.0	pet	0.122	I-002
6. GERANIOL	2.0	pet	0.130	G-001
7. Oakmoss absolute*	2.0	pet		O-001
8. Hydroxycitronellal	2.0	pet	0.118	H-008
9. Narcissus Poeticus	2.0	pet		N-006
10. Musk xylene	1.0	pet	0.034	M-021
11. Methyl anthranilate	5.0	pet	0.331	M-028
12. Musk moskene	1.0	pet	0.036	M-019
13. MUSK KETONE	1.0	pet	0.034	M-018
14. Jasmine synthetic	2.0	pet		J-001
15. BENZYL SALICYLATE	10.0	pet	0.438	B-010B
16. BENZYL ALCOHOL**	10.0	sof	0.925	B-008B
17. Vanillin	10.0	pet	0.657	V-001
18. Lavender absolute	2.0	pet		L-001
19. Cananga oil	2.0	pet		C-002
20. Rose oil	2.0	pet		R-003
21. CANANGA ODORATA OIL	2.0	pet		Y-001
22. Geranium oil Bourbon	2.0	pet		G-002
23. Jasmine absolute	2.0	pet		J-002
24. SANTALUM ALBUM OIL	2.0	pet		S-009
25. Lylal	5.0	pet	0.238	L-003
26. CITRAL	2.0	pet	0.131	C-036
27. FARNESOL	5.0	pet	0.225	F-004
28. CITRONELLOL	1.0	pet	0.060	C-037
29. Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	10.0	pet	0.462	H-025
30. COUMARIN	5.0	pet	0.342	C-038
31. Fragrance mix II	14,0	pet		Mx-25
-Lylal	2,5		0,119	L-003
-CITRAL	1,0		0,066	C-036
-FARNESOL	2,5		0,113	F-004
-CITRONELLOL	0,5		0,030	C-037
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5,0		0,231	H-025
-COUMARIN	2,5		0,171	C-038
32. Amyl cinnamyl alcohol	5.0	pet	0.245	A-036
33. Anise alcohol**	10.0	sof	0.723	A-037
34. Benzyl benzoate	10.0	pet	0.471	B-038



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
35. BENZYL CINNAMATE	10.0	pet	0.420	B-039
36. BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL	10.0	pet	0.489	B-040
37. Evernia furfuracea	1.0	pet		E-026
38. α -Isomethyl ionone	10.0	pet	0.485	I-017
39. d-Limonene	10.0	pet	0.733	L-006C
40. Linalool, synthetic	10.0	pet	0.648	L-005B
41. Methyl-2-octynoate	0.2	pet	0.013	M-034
42. Majanthole	5.0	pet		M-033
* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5% Revised January 2011				
** New vehicle for B-008B and A-037 is Softisan 649				

Hairdressing Series			H-1000	
1. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)*	1.0	pet	0.092	P-006
2. TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE	1.0	pet	0.045	D-002
3. 2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	1.0	pet	0.065	N-004
4. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE	2.5	aq	0.229	A-012
5. AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	2.5	pet	0.110	A-011
6. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0	aq	0.333	F-002A
7. Nickelsulfate hexahydrate*	5.0	pet	0.190	N-002A
8. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate *	1.0	pet	0.042	C-017A
9. Resorcinol	1.0	pet	0.091	R-001
10. m-AMINOPHENOL	1.0	pet	0.092	A-008
11. p-AMINOPHENOL	1.0	pet	0.092	A-009
12. Hydrogen peroxide	3.0	aq	0.882	H-006
13. Hydroquinone	1.0	pet	0.091	H-007
14. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN**	25.0	pet		B-001
15. CHLOROACETAMIDE	0.2	pet	0.021	C-006
16. Glyceryl monothioglycolate (GLYCERYL THIOGLYCOLATE)	1.0	pet	0.060	G-004
17. COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	1.0	aq		C-018
18. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO- ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02	aq		C-009B
19. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.25	pet	0.013	B-015A
20. Captan	0.5	pet	0.017	C-025
21. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC)	1.0	pet	0.070	C-008
22. CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	0.5	pet	0.032	C-010A



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
23. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0	pet	0.052	I-001A
24. QUATERNIUM-15 (Dowicil 200)*	1.0	pet	0.040	C-007A
25. Zinc pyrithione (Zinc omadine)	1.0	pet	0.032	Z-006
26. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0	pet	0.071	D-044A
27. Lauryl glycoside	3.0	pet		L-004
28. OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0.1	aq	0.003	O-005
* Also present in European Baseline Series		Revised January 2011		
** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%				

International Standard Series*

IS-1000

1. Potassium dichromate	0.5	pet	0.017	P-014A
2. Neomycin sulfate	20.0	pet		N-001
3. Thiuram mix	1.0	pet		Mx-01
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25		.012	T-006
-Teramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25		0.010	T-005
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25		0.008	T-002
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (PTD)	0.25		0.008	D-019
4. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)	1.0	pet	0.092	P-006
5. FORMALDEHYDE	1.0	aq	0.333	F-002A
6. COLOPHONIUM	20.0	pet		C-020
7. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN**	25.0	pet		B-001
8. LANOLIN ALCOHOL	30.0	pet		W-001
9. Mercapto mix	1.0	pet		Mx-05B
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl sulfenamide	0.25		0.009	C-023
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.25		0.015	M-003
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.25		0.008	D-003
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)	0.25		0.010	M-016
10. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A	1.0	pet		E-002
11. 4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin	1.0	pet		B-024



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
12. Fragrance mix I**	8.0	pet		Mx-07
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0		0.075	C-013
-CINNAMAL	1.0		0.076	C-014
-Hydroxycitronellal	1.0		0.059	H-008
-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0		0.049	A-014
-GERANIOL	1.0		0.065	G-001
-EUGENOL	1.0		0.061	E-016
-Isoeugenol	1.0		0.061	I-002
-Oakmoss absolute	1.0			O-001
13. Nickelsulfate hexahydrate	2.5	pet	0.095	N-002B
14. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	1.0	pet	0.060	M-003B
15. Budesonide	0.01	pet	0.0002	B-033B
16. QUATERNIUM-15 (Dowicil 200)	2.0	pet	0.080	C-007B
17. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO- ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.01	aq		C-009A
18. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0	aq	0.052	I-001B
19. Tixocortol-21-pivalate	0.1	pet	0.002	T-031B
20. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE	0.1	pet	0.004	D-049C

*) Recommended by the International Contact
Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG)

Revised January 2001

**) Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Proposed haptens for an extended International Standard Series

A: Cobalt chloride 1% (C-017A), Benzocaine 5% (B-004),
Clioquinol 5% (C-015), Paraben mix 16% (Mx-03C), 2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-
4-benzoquinone 0.01% (M-008), Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride 1%
(E-005), THIMEROSAL (Merthiolate) 0.1% (T-007). B: Sesquiterpene
lactone mix 0.1% (Mx-18), Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate 1% (H-021A),
DIAZOLIDINYL UREA 2% (D-044A), CETEARYL ALCOHOL 20%
(C-033), Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin 10% (T-010), PROPYLENE
GLYCOL 10% (P-019C).

Isocyanate Series

I-1000

1. Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)	2.0	pet	0.120	T-009
2. Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI)	2.0	pet	0.060	D-023
3. 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	0.5	pet	0.025	D-001



Compound

Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.
%(w/w) molality(m)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| 4. Isophoronediiisocyanate (IPDI) | 1.0 | pet | 0.045 | I-007 |
| 5. Isophoronediamine (IPD) | 0.1 | pet | 0.006 | I-006 |
| 6. Hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) | 0.1 | pet | 0.006 | H-022 |

Revised May 1990

Leg Ulcer Series

LU-1000

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. Amerchol L 101 | 50.0 | pet | | A-004 |
| 2. Fusidic acid sodium salt | 2.0 | pet | 0.037 | F-003 |
| 3. CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE | 0.5 | aq | 0.006 | C-005 |
| 4. BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE | 0.1 | aq | | B-027 |
| 5. Nitrofurazone | 1.0 | pet | 0.050 | N-005 |
| 6. Bacitracin | 5.0 | pet | 0.035 | B-032A |
| 7. CETEARYL ALCOHOL | 20.0 | pet | | C-033 |
| 8. BHT | 2.0 | pet | 0.091 | D-006 |
| 9. Chloramphenicol | 5.0 | pet | 0.155 | C-032 |
| 10. Benzoylperoxide | 1.0 | pet | 0.041 | B-007 |
| 11. PROPYLENE GLYCOL | 5.0 | pet | 0.657 | P-019A |
| 12. PROPOLIS | 10.0 | pet | | P-022 |
| 13. THIMEROSAL (Merthiolate) | 0.1 | pet | 0.003 | T-007 |
| 14. SORBIC ACID | 2.0 | pet | 0.178 | S-003 |
| 15. Eosin | 5.0 | pet | 0.077 | E-022 |
| 16. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC) | 1.0 | pet | 0.070 | C-008 |
| 17. Budesonide | 0.01 | pet | 0.0002 | B-033B |
| 18. TRIETHANOLAMINE | 2.0 | pet | 0.134 | T-016 |
| 19. Framycetin sulphate | 20.0 | pet | 0.325 | F-005 |
| 20. SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE | 20.0 | pet | | S-005 |
| 21. Tixocortol-21-pivalate | 0.1 | pet | 0.002 | T-031B |
| 22. SORBITAN OLEATE | 5.0 | pet | | S-004 |
| 23. PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE | 0.01 | aq | 0.0003 | P-008 |
| 24. CHLOROACETAMIDE | 0.2 | pet | 0.021 | C-006 |
| 25. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA | 2.0 | pet | 0.071 | D-044A |
| 26. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA | 2.0 | pet | 0.052 | I-001A |
| 27. Wood tar mix | 12.0 | pet | | Mx-14 |
| -Pine tar (PINUS) | 3.0 | | | P-012 |
| -Beech tar | 3.0 | | | B-002 |
| -JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS | 3.0 | | | J-003 |
| -Birch tar (BETULA ALBA) | 3.0 | | | B-011 |

Revised January 2007

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.**
%(w/w) molality(m)**Medicament Series****ME-1000**

1. Chloramphenicol	5.0	pet	0.155	C-032
2. Kanamycin sulfate	10.0	pet		K-001
3. Quinine sulfate	1.0	pet	0.013	Q-001
4. Sulfanilamide	5.0	pet	0.290	S-010
5. Gentamicin sulfate	20.0	pet		G-006
6. Nitrofurazone	1.0	pet	0.050	N-005
7. Bacitracin	5.0	pet	0.035	B-032A
8. Framycetin sulphate	20.0	pet	0.325	F-005
9. Caine mix III	10.0	pet		Mx-19
-Benzocaine	5.0			B-004
-Dibucaine-HCl (cinchocaine)	2.5			D-005
-Tetracaine-HCl (amethocaine)	2.5			T-025
10. Miconazole	1.0	alc	0.024	M-027
11. Econazole nitrate	1.0	alc	0.022	E-021
12. Caine mix IV	10.0	pet		Mx-20
-Amylocaine hydrochloride	2.5			A-020
-Lidocaine	5.0			L-002
-Prilocaine hydrochloride	2.5			P-027
13. Fusidic acid sodium salt	2.0	pet	0.037	F-003
14. Tioconazole	1.0	pet	0.026	T-034

*Revised March 2008***Metal Series****MET-1000**

1 Zinc	2.5	pet	0.382	Z-001
2 Mercury	0.5	pet	0.025	M-005
3 Mercuric chloride	0.1	pet	0.004	M-004
4 Aluminiumchloride hexahydrate	2.0	pet	0.083	A-022
5 Mercury ammoniumchloride	1.0	pet	0.026	M-022
6 Aluminium	100			A-021
7 Palladium chloride	2.0	pet	0.112	P-001
8 Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	2.0	pet	0.04	G-005B
9 Copper sulfate	2.0	pet	0.125	C-022
10 Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	0.5	pet	0.010	G-005A
11 Copper(I)oxide	5.0	pet	0.350	C-021
12 Tin	50.0	pet	4.213	T-008



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
13 Iridium(III)chloride trihydrate	1.0	pet	0.028	I-012
14 Iridium	1.0	pet	0.052	I-014
15 Indium	1.0	pet	0.087	I-015
16 Titanium nitride	5.0	pet	0.807	T-039
17 TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10.0	pet	1.252	T-040
18 ZINC CHLORIDE	1.0	pet	0.074	Z-007B
19 Titanium oxalate	5.0	pet	0.093	T-041
20 CALCIUM TITANATE	10.0	pet	0.735	C-049
21 Titanium	10.0	pet	2.088	T-042
22 Vanadium	5.0	pet	0.982	V-002
23 Molybdenum	5.0	pet	0.521	M-030
24 Vanadium(III)chloride	1.0	pet	0.064	V-003
25 MANGANESE CHLORIDE	2.0	pet	0.159	M-031
26 Stannous oxalate	1.0	pet	0.048	S-014
27 Zirconium chloride	1.0	pet	0.043	Z-008
28 Tungsten	5.0	pet	0.272	T-043
29 FERRIC CHLORIDE	2.0	pet	0.123	I-016
30 PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE	0.01	aq	0.0003	P-008
31 Potassium dicyanoaurate	0.1	aq	0.030	P-015
32 Silver nitrate	1.0	aq	0.059	S-007
33 Cadmium chloride	1.0	aq	0.055	C-001
34 Ammonium hexachloroiridate (IV)	0.1	aq	0.002	A-034
35 Indium(III)chloride	10.0	aq	0.452	I-011
36 Lead(II)acetate trihydrate	0.5	aq	0.013	L-007
37 Indium sulfate	10.0	aq	0.193	I-013
38 Ammonium molybdate (VI) tetrahydrate	1.0	aq	0.008	A-035
39 STANNOUS CHLORIDE	1.0	pet	0.053	S-013
40 Lead(II)chloride	0.2	aq	0.007	L-008
41 Ammonium hexachloroplatinate	0.1	aq	0.002	A-010
42 Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate	0.25	aq	0.007	A-013

New series March 2008

(Meth) Acrylate Series

MA-1000

Adhesives, Dental & Other

1. Methyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.200	M-013
2. n-Butyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.141	B-021
3. 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.154	H-010



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
4. 2-Hydroxypropylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.139	H-018
5. Ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.101	E-007
6. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.070	T-018
7. 1,4-Butanedioldimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.088	B-017
8. Urethane dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.041	U-004
9. Bisphenol A dimethacrylate (BIS-MA)	2.0	pet		M-007
10. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0	pet		H-013
11. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.004	H-004
12. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.118	T-027
13. Tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.061	T-029
14. N,N-Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate	0.2	pet	0.013	D-045
15. ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE	10.0	pet	0.799	E-023

Revised May 1999

(Meth) Acrylate Series

MN-1000

Nails-Artificial

1. Butyl acrylate	0.1	pet	0.008	B-018
2. Ethyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.175	E-012
3. n-Butyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.141	B-021
4. 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.154	H-010
5. 2-Hydroxypropylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.139	H-018
6. Ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.101	E-007
7. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.070	T-018
8. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.004	H-004
9. Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	0.1	pet		T-021
10. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.118	T-027
11. Ethyl acrylate	0.1	pet	0.010	E-004
12. 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate	0.1	pet	0.009	H-009
13. Triethyleneglycol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.004	T-017

Revised August 1992

(Meth) Acrylate Series

MP-1000

Printing

1. Ethyl acrylate	0.1	pet	0.010	E-004
2. 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	0.1	pet	0.005	E-009



Compound

	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
3. 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate	0.1	pet	0.009	H-009
4. 2-Hydroxypropyl acrylate	0.1	pet	0.008	H-017
5. Methyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.200	M-013
6. Ethyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.175	E-012
7. n-Butyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	0.141	B-021
8. 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.154	H-010
9. 2-Hydroxypropylmethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.139	H-018
10. Ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.101	E-007
11. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	0.070	T-018
12. 2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryloxyethoxy)phenyl)- propane (BIS-EMA)	2.0	pet		M-006B
13. 1,4-Butanediol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.005	B-016
14. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.004	H-004
15. Diethyleneglycol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.005	D-009
16. Tripropyleneglycol diacrylate	0.1	pet		T-023
17. Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	0.1	pet		T-021
18. Pentaerythritol triacrylate	0.1	pet		P-002
19. Oligotriacrylate 480	0.1	pet		O-003
20. Epoxy acrylate	0.5	pet		E-001
21. Urethane diacrylate, aliphatic (Ebecryl 270)	0.1	pet		U-002
22. Urethane diacrylate, aromatic	0.05	pet		U-003
23. Triethyleneglycol diacrylate	0.1	pet	0.004	T-017
24. N,N-Methylene-bisacrylamid	1.0	pet	0.065	M-023

Revised March 2010

Oil & Cooling Fluid Series O-1000

1. ABIETIC ACID	10.0	pet	0.330	A-001
2. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC)	1.0	pet	0.070	C-008
3. CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	0.5	pet	0.032	C-010A
4. DICHLOROPHENE	1.0	pet	0.038	D-008
5. 2-Phenylphenol (o-PHEYNPHENOL)	1.0	pet	0.059	P-010
6. PROPYLENE GLYCOL	5.0	pet	0.657	P-019A
7. TRIETHANOLAMINE	2.0	pet	0.134	T-016
8. 4-tert-Butylbenzoic acid	1.0	pet	0.056	B-019
9. 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one	0.05	pet	0.003	B-003
10. Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)triazine	1.0	aq	0.046	H-002



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
11. Bioban P 1487	0.5	pet		E-014
12. CHLOROACETAMIDE	0.2	pet	0.021	C-006
13. N-Methylolchloroacetamide	0.1	pet	0.008	M-014
14. BENZOTRIAZOLE	1.0	pet	0.084	B-006
15. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.075	E-005
16. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0	pet	0.120	M-003A
17. Zinc ethylenebis-(dithiocarbamate)	1.0	pet	0.036	Z-005
18. TRICLOSAN	2.0	pet	0.069	T-014
19. 7-ETHYLBICYCLOOXAZOLIDINE	1.0	pet	0.070	A-017
20. Bioban CS 1135	1.0	pet		D-015
21. TRIS(HYDROXY-METHYL)NITRO- METHANE	1.0	pet	0.066	H-015
22. THIMEROSAL (Merthiolate)	0.1	pet	0.003	T-007
23. Hydrazine sulfate	1.0	pet	0.077	H-005
24. TRICLOCARBAN (TCC)	1.0	pet	0.032	T-013
25. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0	aq	0.333	F-002A
26. Amerchol L 101	50.0	pet		A-004
27. DIPENTENE (oxidized)	1.0	pet	0.073	D-020
28. Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide	0.1	aq	0.007	S-002
29. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.25	pet	0.013	B-015A
30. COCAMIDE DEA	0.5	pet		C-019
31. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO- ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02	aq		C-009B
32. 2-Phenoxyethanol	1.0	pet	0.072	P-025
33. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1	pet	0.005	O-004
34. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE	0.5	pet	0.019	D-049E
35. IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	0.2	pet	0.008	I-008C

* Also present in European Baseline Series

Revised January 2011

Photographic Chemicals Series

P-1000

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| 1. N, N-DIETHYLTOLUENE-
2,5-DIAMINE HCL, (CD-2) | 1.0 | pet | 0.047 | D-011 |
| 2. N-Ethyl-N-(2-methane-sulfonamidoethyl)-2-
methyl-1,4-PPD-sesquisulfate, hydrate (CD-3) | 1.0 | pet | 0.023 | E-013 |



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
3. N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-phenylenediamine sulfate salt (CD-4)	1.0	pet	0.032	E-011
4. p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE	1.0	pet	0.029	M-009
5. Hydroquinone	1.0	pet	0.091	H-007
6. 1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone	1.0	pet	0.062	P-004
7. HYDROXYLAMINE HCL	0.1	aq	0.014	H-011
8. AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	2.5	pet	0.110	A-011
9. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.075	E-005
10. BENZOTRIAZOLE	1.0	pet	0.084	B-006
11. GLUTARAL*	0.2	pet	0.020	G-003A
12. BENZYL ALCOHOL**	10.0	sof	0.925	B-008B
13. HYDROXYLAMINE SULFATE	0.1	aq	0.006	H-012
14. Potassium dichromate***	0.5	pet	0.017	P-014A
15. N, N-DIETHYL-P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE (TSS)	1.0	pet	0.038	A-007
16. Tricresyl phosphate	5.0	pet	0.136	T-015

* emulsified with SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

** New vehicle for B-008B is Softisan 649

*** Also present in European Baseline Series

Revised February 2009

Plant Series

PL-1000

1. ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT	1.0	pet		C-029
2. Diallyl disulfide	1.0	pet	0.068	D-048
3. ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT	0.5	pet		A-024
4. Taraxacum Officinale ^{e)}	2.5	pet		T-032
5. ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM EXTRACT	1.0	pet		A-025
6. PROPOLIS	10.0	pet		P-022
7. Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium ^{e)} (Pyrethrum)	1.0	pet		C-031
8. Sesquiterpene lactone mix*	0.1	pet		MX-18
-Alantolactone	0.033			A-003
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033			D-056
-Costunolide	0.033			C-039
9. α -Methylene- γ -butyrolactone	0.01	pet	0.001	M-026
10. TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT	1.0	pet		T-033
11. Alantolactone	0.033	pet	0.004	A-003B



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
12. Lichen acid mix	0.3	pet		Mx-15
-Atranorin	0.1			A-016
-(+)Usnic acid	0.1			U-005
-Evernic acid	0.1			E-017
13. Parthenolide	0.1	pet	0.004	P-029
14 Chamomilla Recutita ^{e)} (German chamomill)	1.0	pet		C-051

^{e)} Plant extract

Revised March 2010

* Also present in European Baseline Series

Plastics & Glues Series**PG-1000**

1. Hydroquinone	1.0	pet	0.091	H-007
2. Dibutyl phthalate	5.0	pet	0.180	D-007
3. PHENYL SALICYLATE	1.0	pet	0.047	P-011
4. Dioctyl phthalate (DEHP, DOP)	2.0	pet	0.051	D-018
5. BHT	2.0	pet	0.091	D-006
6. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0	pet	0.044	H-016
7. Benzoylperoxide	1.0	pet	0.041	B-007
8. 4-tert-Butylcatechol (PTBC)	0.25	pet	0.030	B-030B
9. Azodiisobutyrodinitrile	1.0	pet	0.061	A-018
10. Bisphenol A (4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL)	1.0	pet	0.044	B-013
11. Tricresyl phosphate	5.0	pet	0.136	T-015
12. Phenol formaldehyde resin (PFR2)	1.0	pet		P-005
13. p-tert-Butylphenol formaldehyde resin*	1.0	pet		B-024
14. Triphenyl phosphate	5.0	pet	0.153	T-022
15. Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin	10.0	pet		T-010
16. Resorcinol monobenzoate	1.0	pet	0.047	R-002
17. 2-Phenylindole	2.0	pet	0.104	P-007
18. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0	pet	0.111	B-022
19. HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL	10.0	pet	0.344	A-002
20. 4-tert-Butylphenol	1.0	pet	0.067	B-023
21. 2-Monomethylol phenol	1.0	pet	0.081	M-015
22. N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)	1.0	pet	0.040	D-025
23. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1	pet	0.005	O-004
24. Cyclohexanone resin	1.0	pet		C-027
25. Triglycidyl isocyanurate, (TGIC)	0.5	pet	0.016	T-028

*Also present in European Baseline Series

Revised January 2001



Compound

Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.
%(w/w) molality(m)

Rubber Additives Series

R-1000

1. Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	1.0	pet	0.042	T-005
2. Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	1.0	pet	0.048	T-006
3. Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	1.0	pet	0.034	T-002
4. Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (PTD)	1.0	pet	0.031	D-019
5. N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine	1.0	pet	0.038	C-024
6. N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine (DPPD)	1.0	pet	0.038	D-024
7. N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)*	0.1	pet	0.004	I-004
8. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0	pet	0.120	M-003A
9. N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl sulfenamide	1.0	pet	0.038	C-023
10. Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	1.0	pet	0.030	D-003
11. 2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)	1.0	pet	0.040	M-016
12. 1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0	pet	0.047	D-022
13. Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0	pet	0.028	Z-003
14. ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0	pet	0.021	Z-002
15. N,N-Di-beta-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine	1.0	pet	0.028	D-017
16. N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)	1.0	pet	0.046	P-009
17. METHENAMINE	2.0	pet	0.143	H-003
18. 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	0.5	pet	0.025	D-001
19. N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)	1.0	pet	0.040	D-025
20. Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate (Ziram)	1.0	pet	0.033	Z-004
21. 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline	1.0	pet		T-020
22. Diethylthiourea	1.0	pet	0.076	D-039
23. N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	1.0	pet	0.053	D-038
24. Dodecylmercaptan	0.1	pet	0.005	D-043
25. N-(Cyclohexylthio) phthalimide	1.0	pet	0.038	C-034
26. Thiourea	0.1	pet	0.013	T-026

* Also present in European Baseline Series

Revised January 2011

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.**
%(w/w) molality(m)**Scandinavian Photo Patch SP-1000**

1. TRICLOCARBAN (TCC)	1.0	pet	0.032	T-013
2. Promethazine hydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.031	P-017
3. PABA	10.0	pet	0.730	A-006C
4. 3,4,5-Tribromosalicylanilide (TBS)	1.0	pet	0.022	T-012
5. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	0.1	pet	0.003	C-011
6. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0	pet	0.435	H-014C
7. 6-METHYL COUMARIN	1.0	pet	0.062	M-010A
8. Bithionol	1.0	pet	0.028	B-014
9. 2,2'-THIOBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)	1.0	pet	0.035	F-001
10. (+)-Usnic acid	0.1	pet	0.003	U-005
11. Atranorin	0.1	pet	0.003	A-016
12. Wood mix	20.0	pet		Mx-09
-Pine	5.0			n/a
-Spruce	5.0			n/a
-Birch	5.0			n/a
-Teak	5.0			n/a
13. Evernic acid	0.1	pet	0.003	E-017
14. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN * **	25.0	pet		B-001
15. 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCS)	0.1	pet	0.003	T-001
16. Hexachlorophene	1.0	pet	0.025	H-001
17. CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE	0.5	aq	0.006	C-005
18. TRICLOSAN	2.0	pet	0.007	T-014
19. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.034	D-021
20. Perfume mix	6.0	pet		Mx-08
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0		0.075	C-013
-CINNAMAL	1.0		0.076	C-014
-Hydroxycitronellal	1.0		0.059	H-008
-EUGENOL	1.0		0.061	E-016
-Isoeugenol	1.0		0.061	I-002
-GERANIOL	1.0		0.065	G-001

* Also present in European Baseline Series

Revised October 1997

** Emulsified with SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



Compound

Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.
%(w/w) molality(m)

Shoe Series

SH-1000

1. N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)*	0.1	pet	0.004	I-004
2. GLUTARAL**	0.2	pet	0.020	G-003A
3. DISPERSE ORANGE 3	1.0	pet		D-032
4. Acid yellow 36	1.0	pet	0.023	A-019
5. Hydroquinone monobenzylether	1.0	pet	0.050	H-019
6. Thiuram mix*	1.0	pet		Mx-01
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25		0.012	T-006
-Teramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25		0.010	T-005
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25		0.008	T-002
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (PTD)	0.25		0.008	D-019
7. Potassium dichromate*	0.5	pet	0.017	P-014A
8. 4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin*	1.0	pet		B-024
9. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)*	1.0	pet	0.028	P-006
10. Nickelsulfate hexahydrate*	5.0	pet	0.190	N-002A
11. COLOPHONIUM*	20.0	pet		C-020
12. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0	aq	0.333	F-002A
13. N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)	1.0	pet	0.040	D-025
14. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0	pet	0.120	M-003A
15. Diethylthiourea	1.0	pet	0.076	D-039
16. 1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0	pet	0.047	D-022
17. N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	1.0	pet	0.053	D-038
18. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0	pet		E-002
19. Dodecylmercaptan	0.1	pet	0.005	D-043
20. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO- ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02	aq		C-009B
21. 4-Aminoazobenzene	0.25	pet	0.013	A-005
22. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1	pet	0.005	O-004
23. 4,4'-Dithiodimorpholine	1.0	pet	0,042	D-054

* Also present in European Baseline Series

Revised March 2008

** Emulsified with SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

**Compound**

Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
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Sunscreen Series***SU-1000**

1. BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYL-METHANE	10.0	pet	0.320	B-029C
2. PABA	10.0	pet	0.730	A-006C
3. Homosalate	5.0	pet	0.191	H-024A
4. 3-(4-Methylbenzyliden)camphor (4-METHYLBEZYLIDENE CAMPH.)	10.0	pet	0.395	M-024B
5. ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA	10.0	pet	0.360	E-018D
6. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0	pet	0.435	H-014C
7. ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0	pet	0.350	E-019C
8. BENZOPHENONE-10	10.0	pet	0.415	H-020B
9. PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONIC ACID	10.0	pet	0.365	P-024B
10. BENZOPHENONE-4	2.0	pet	0.065	H-023C
11. DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE	10.0	pet		D-055
12. Octocrylene (Uvinul N 539 T)	10.0	pet	0.277	O-009
13. Octyl salicylate	5.0	pet	0.200	O-007
14. ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE	10.0	pet		O-010
15. ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0	pet	0.403	I-009
16. Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine (Tinosorb S)	10.0	pet	0.159	B-037
17. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol	10.0	pet	0.152	M-032
18. 2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexylester	10.0	pet	0.273	D-062
19. DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE	10.0	pet	0.131	D-063
20. Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate (Neo Heliopan AP)	10.0	pet	0.148	D-064

* Important series to be used in photopatch testing

Revised March 2008

Textile Colours & Finish**TF-1000**

1. Disperse Yellow 3	1.0	pet	D-036
2. DISPERSE ORANGE 3	1.0	pet	D-032
3. Disperse Red 1	1.0	pet	D-034
4. DISPERSE RED 17	1.0	pet	D-035
5. Disperse Blue 153	1.0	pet	D-029



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
6. DISPERSE BLUE 3	1.0	pet		D-026
7. Disperse Blue 35	1.0	pet		D-027
8. Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea (Fix. CPN)	4.5	aq	0.253	D-012
9. Dimethyl dihydroxy ethylene urea	4.5	aq		D-052
10. Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea, modified	5.0	aq		D-050
11. Disperse Blue 106	1.0	pet		D-040
12. Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix (Fix.Ac)*	5.0	pet	0.116	Mx-16
-Ethyleneurea	4.0			D-012
-Melamine formaldehyde	1.0			M-001
13. Urea formaldehyde (Kaurit S)	10.0	pet	0.833	U-001
14. Melamine formaldehyde (Kaurit M70)	7.0	pet	0.324	M-001
15. Disperse Blue 85	1.0	pet		D-028
16. Disperse Orange 1	1.0	pet		D-031
17. Acid Yellow 61	5.0	pet		A-026
18. Disperse Brown 1	1.0	pet		D-030
19. Disperse Yellow 9	1.0	pet		D-037
20. Disperse Blue 124	1.0	pet		D-041
21. Basic Red 46	1.0	pet		B-026
22. Reactive Black 5	1.0	pet	0.010	R-004B
23. Reactive Blue 21	1.0	pet		R-005B
24. Reactive Blue 238	1.0	pet		R-006B
25. Reactive Orange 107	1.0	pet		R-007B
26. Reactive Red 123	1.0	pet		R-008B
27. Reactive Red 238	1.0	pet		R-009B
28. Reactive Red 228	1.0	pet		R-010B
29. Reactive Violet 5	1.0	pet		R-011B
30. Acid Red 118	5.0	pet		A-027
31. Direct Orange 34	5.0	pet		D-051
32. Acid Red 359	5.0	pet		A-028
33. Disperse Blue mix 106/124	1.0	pet		Mx-26
-Disperse Blue 106	0.5			D-040
-Disperse Blue 124	0.5			D-041

Revised January 2006

* emulsified with SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



Compound

Conc. Veh. Conc. Art.nr.
%(w/w) molality(m)

Various Haptens

V-1000

1. Prilocaine hydrochloride	5.0	pet	0.195	P-027A
2. Deleted				
3. Deleted				
4. OLEA EUROPAEA OIL	100			O-006
5. 3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-benzidine	0.1	pet	0.004	T-004
6. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt dihydrate (EDTA)	1.0	pet	0.027	E-006
7. Nigrosin	1.0	pet		N-003
8. Deleted				
9. Deleted				
10. Deleted				
11. CHLORHEXIDINE DIACETATE	0.5	aq	0.008	C-004
12. Deleted				
13. Deleted				
14. Deleted				
15. Deleted				
16. Coal tar	5.0	pet		C-016
17. PETROLATUM	100			P-003
18. Deleted				
19. Chlorquinaldol	5.0	pet	0.219	C-012
20. METHYLPARABEN	3.0	pet	0.197	M-012
21. ETHYLPARABEN	3.0	pet	0.181	E-010
22. PROPYLPARABEN	3.0	pet	0.167	P-020
23. BUTYLPARABEN	3.0	pet	0.154	B-020
24. Benzyl-4-hydroxybenzoate (BENZYLPARABEN)	3.0	pet	0.131	B-009
25. Pine tar (PINUS)	3.0	pet		P-012
26. Beech tar	3.0	pet		B-002
27. JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS	3.0	pet		J-003
28. Birch tar (BETULA ALBA)	3.0	pet		B-011
29. Procaine hydrochloride	1.0	pet	0.037	P-016
30. Dibucaine hydrochloride	5.0	pet	0.130	D-005A
31. Naphthyl mix	1.0	pet		Mx-11
-N,N-Di-beta-naphthyl-4-phenylenediamine	0.5		0.014	D-017
-N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)	0.5		0.023	P-009
32. Deleted				



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
33. Deleted				
34. Caine mix I	3.5	pet		Mx-12
-Procaine hydrochloride	1.0		0.037	P-016
-Dibucaine-HCl	2.5		0.065	D-005
35. Deleted				
36. Caine mix II	10.0	pet		Mx-13
-Dibucaine-HCl	2.5			D-005
-Lidocaine	5.0			L-002
-Tetracaine-HCl	2.5			T-025
37. Deleted				
38. Deleted				
39. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE HCl	0.5	pet	0.028	P-028
40. Ethyleneurea	1.0	pet	0.116	E-008
41. Deleted				
42. Tetracain hydrochloride	5.0	pet	0.165	T-025A
43. MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN	10.0	alc		B-025
44. Styrax	2.0	pet		S-008
45. Amylocaine hydrochloride	5.0	pet	0.185	A-020
46. Deleted				
47. Deleted				
48. Deleted				
49. Deleted				
50. Deleted				
51. Lidocaine	5.0	pet	0.215	L-002A
52. Deleted	1.0		0.021	Z-002
53. Black rubber mix	0.6	pet		Mx-04
-N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)	0.1		0.004	I-004
-N-cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylene-diamine	0.25		0.009	C-024
-N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine	0.25		0.010	D-024
54. Deleted				
55. Phosphorus sesquisulfide	0.5	pet	0.023	P-030
56. Olaquinox	1.0	pet	0.038	O-008
57. Quinoline mix	6.0	pet		Mx-02
-Clioquinol	3.0		0.098	C-015
-Chlorquinaldol	3.0		0.132	C-012
58. Deleted				



Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.
59. Deleted				
60. Dimethyl fumarate	0.1	pet	0.007	D-066A
61. Dimethyl fumarate	0.01	pet	0.0007	D-066B
62 Softisan 649	100			S-016
63 Deleted				

Revised January 2011

Supplemental Haptens

SA-1000

1. Deleted		
2. Deleted		
3. Dermatophagoides mix (vol=2,5 ml)* (Pteronyssinus/Pharinae 50/50)	30% pet	Mx-21C
4. Corticosteroid mix	2.1% pet	Mx-23
-Budesonide	0.1	B-033
-Tixocortol-21-pivalate	1.0	T-031
-Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0	H-021

* Divergent price, ask for quotation.

Revised November 2006



Example of a Patch Test Record Form, available at www.chemotechnique.se

Physician

Chemotechnique Diagnostics
Modemgatan 9
Modemgatan 9
Vellinge
Sweden
fax: 040 466700
tel: 040 466077

PATCH TEST RECORD FORM

--Chemotechnique Hapten Series--



European Baseline Series - S-1000

Name of patient:

Date of birth:

Date of test:

Date of reading 1:

Date of reading 2:

1. Potassium dichro...	0.5 pet			15. Balsam Peru	25.0 pet		
2. 4-Phenylenediami...	1.0 pet			16. 4-tert-Butylphen...	1.0 pet		
3. Thiuram mix	1.0 pet			17. 2-Mercaptobenzot...	2.0 pet		
4. Neomycin sulfate	20.0 pet			18. Formaldehyde	1.0 AQ		
5. Cobalt(II) chlor...	1.0 pet			19. Fragrance mix	8.0 pet		
6. Benzocaine	5.0 pet			20. Sesquiterpenelac...	0.1 pet		
7. Nickelsulfate he...	5.0 pet			21. 1-(3-Chloroallyl...	1.0 pet		
8. Cloquino!	5.0 pet			22. 2-Methoxy-6-n-pe...	0.01 pet		
9. Colophony	20.0 pet			23. 5-Chloro-2-methy...	0.01 AQ		
10. Paraben mix	16.0 pet			24. Budesonide	0.01 pet		
11. N-Isopropyl-N-ph...	0.1 pet			25. Tixocortol-21-pl...	0.1 pet		
12. Wool alcohols	30.0 pet			26. Methylidibromoglu...	0.5 pet		
13. Mercapto mix	2.0 pet			27. Fragrance mix II	14.0 pet		
14. Epoxy resin	1.0 pet			28. Lyrar	5.0 pet		

Abbreviations >

Modemgatan 9 | S-235 39 Vellinge, SWEDEN | Phone: +46 (0)40-46 60 77
Fax: +46 (0)40-46 67 00 | E-mail: info@chemotechnique.se

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Table of Mixes

MIX	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.	Series
Thiuram mix (1.0 % pet)			Mx-01	S, ICB, IS, SH
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25	0.012	T-006	
-Teramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25	0.010	T-005	
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25	0.008	T-002	
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (PTD)	0.25	0.008	D-019	
Quinoline mix (6.0% pet)			Mx-02	V
-Clioquinol	3.0	0.098	C-015	
-Chlorquinaldol	3.0	0.132	C-012	
Paraben mix (12.0% pet)			Mx-03A	ICB
-METHYLPARABEN	3.0	0.197	M-012	
-ETHYLPARABEN	3.0	0.181	E-010	
-PROPYLPARABEN	3.0	0.167	P-020	
-BUTYLPARABEN	3.0	0.155	B-020	
Paraben mix (16.0% pet)			Mx-03C	S, C
-METHYLPARABEN	4.0	0.263	M-012	
-ETHYLPARABEN	4.0	0.241	E-010	
-PROPYLPARABEN	4.0	0.222	P-020	
-BUTYLPARABEN	4.0	0.206	B-020	
Black rubber mix (0.6% pet)			Mx-04	V
-N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4- phenylenediamine (IPPD)	0.1	0.004	I-004	
-N-cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4- phenylenediamine	0.25	0.009	C-024	
-N,N'-Diphenyl-p- phenylenediamine	0.25	0.010	D-024	



MIX	Part. Conc. %(w/w)	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.	Series
Mercapto mix (2.0% pet)			Mx-05A	S
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl sulfenamide	0.5	0.019	C-023	
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.5	0.030	M-003	
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.5	0.015	D-003	
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)- benzothiazol (MOR)	0.5	0.020	M-016	
Mercapto mix (1.0% pet)			Mx-05B	ICB, IS
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl sulfenamide	0.25	0.009	C-023	
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.25	0.015	M-003	
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.25	0.008	D-003	
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)- benzothiazol (MOR)	0.25	0.010	M-016	
Carba mix (3.0% pet)			Mx-06	ICB
-1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0	0.047	D-022	
-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0	0.028	Z-003	
-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIO- CARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0	0.021	Z-002	
Fragrance mix I (8.0% pet)*			Mx-07	S, ICB, IS
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	0.075	C-013	
-CINNAMAL	1.0	0.076	C-014	
-Hydroxycitronellal	1.0	0.059	H-008	
-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0	0.049	A-014	
-GERANIOL	1.0	0.065	G-001	
-EUGENOL	1.0	0.061	E-016	
-Isoeugenol	1.0	0.061	I-002	
-Oakmoss absolute	1.0		O-001	
Perfume mix (6.0% pet)			Mx-08	SP
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	0.075	C-013	
-CINNAMAL	1.0	0.076	C-014	
-Hydroxycitronellal	1.0	0.059	H-008	
-EUGENOL	1.0	0.061	E-016	
-Isoeugenol	1.0	0.061	I-002	
-GERANIOL	1.0	0.065	G-001	

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



MIX	Part. Conc. %(w/w)	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.	Series
Wood mix (20.0% pet)			Mx-09	SP
-Pine	5.0		n/a	
-Spruce	5.0		n/a	
-Birch	5.0		n/a	
-Teak	5.0		n/a	
Musk mix (3.0% pet)			Mx-10B	C
-Musk xylene	1.0	0.034	M-021	
-Musk moskene	1.0	0.036	M-019	
-MUSK KETONE	1.0	0.034	M-018	
Naphthyl mix (1.0% pet)			Mx-11	V
-N,N-Di-beta-naphthyl-4-phenylenediamine	0.5	0.014	D-017	
-N-Phenyl-2-naphthylamine (PBN)	0.5	0.023	P-009	
Caine mix I (3.5% pet)			Mx-12	V
-Procaine hydrochloride	1.0	0.037	P-016	
-Dibucaine-HCl	2.5	0.065	D-005	
Caine mix II (10.0% pet)			Mx-13	V
-Dibucaine-HCl	2.5		D-005	
-Lidocaine	5.0		L-002	
-Tetracaine-HCl	2.5		T-025	
Wood tar mix (12.0% pet)			Mx-14	LU
-Pine tar (PINUS)	3.0		P-012	
-Beech tar	3.0		B-002	
-JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS	3.0		J-003	
-Birch tar (BETULA ALBA)	3.0		B-011	
Lichen acid mix (0.3% pet)			Mx-15	PL
-Atranorin	0.1		A-016	
-(+)-Usnic acid	0.1		U-005	
-Evernic acid	0.1		E-017	



MIX	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.	Series
Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix (FIX.AC.) (5.0% pet)*			Mx-16	ICB, TF
-Ethyleneurea	4.0		D-012	
-Melamine formaldehyde	1.0		M-001	
Euxyl K 400 (1.5% pet)			Mx-17D	
Deleted as of January 2011.				
Sesquiterpene lactone mix (0.1% pet)			Mx-18	S, ICB,
-Alantolactone	0.033		A-003	PL
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033		D-056	
-Costunolide	0.033		C-039	
Caine mix III (10.0% pet)			Mx-19	ME
-Benzocaine	5.0		B-004	
-Dibucaine-HCl (cinchocaine)	2.5		D-005	
-Tetracaine-HCl (amethocaine)	2.5		T-025	
Caine mix IV (10.0% pet)			Mx-20	ME
-Amylocaine hydrochloride	2.5		A-020	
-Lidocaine	5.0		L-002	
-Prilocaine hydrochloride	2.5		P-027	
Dermatophagoides mix (30% pet)**			Mx-21C	SA
-Pteronyssinus/Pharinae (50/50)				
Compositae mix I (5.0% pet)			Mx-22A	
Deleted as of January 2011. Please refer to Mx-29A.				
Corticosteroid mix (2.1% pet)			Mx-23	SA
-Budesonide	0.1		B-033	
-Tixocortol-21-pivalate	1.0		T-031	
-Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0		H-021	

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

** Volume = 2.5 ml. Divergent price, please contact costumers service.



MIX

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Conc. molality(m)	Art.nr.	Series
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Mixed dialkyl thiourea (1.0% pet)

-N,N'-Diethylthiourea	0.5		D-039	
-N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	0.5		D-038	

Fragrance mix II (14,0% pet)

-Lylal	2,5	0,119	L-003	
-CITRAL	1,0	0,066	C-036	
-FARNESOL	2,5	0,113	F-004	
-CITRONELLOL	0,5	0,030	C-037	
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5,0	0,231	H-025	
-COUMARIN	2,5	0,171	C-038	

Disperse Blue mix 106/124 (1,0% pet)

-Disperse Blue 106	0.5		D-040	
-Disperse Blue 124	0.5		D-041	

Compositae mix II (5.0% pet)

-TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT	1.0		T-033	
-ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT	0.5		A-024	
-Parthenolide	0.1		P-029	
-ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT	1.2		C-029	
-Chamomilla Recutita (German Chamomill)	1.2		C-051	
-ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM EXTRACT	1.0		A-025	

Revised January 2011



Chemical Abbreviations

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Chemical name/INCI (in uppercase lettering)</i>
BA	Butyl acrylate
BAK	BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE
BHA	2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol
BHT	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol
BIS-EMA	2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryloxyethoxy)phenyl)propane
BIS-GMA	Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate
BIS-MA	2,2-bis(4-(Methacryloxy)phenyl)propane
BIT	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one
BMA	n-Butyl methacrylate
BUDA	1,4-Butanediol diacrylate
BUDMA	1,4-Butanedioldimethacrylate
CBS	N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl sulphenamide
CD-2	N,N-Diethyl-2-methyl-1,4-phenylenediamine-HCl
CD-3	N-Ethyl-N-(2-methane-sulfonamidoethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-PPD-sesquisulfate, hydrate
CD-4	N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-phenylenediamine sulfate salt
CPPD	N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine
DBNPD	N,N-Di-beta-naphthyl-4-phenylenediamine
DEGDA	Diethyleneglycol diacrylate
DEHP	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
DETA	Diethylenetriamine
DOP	Dioctyl phtalate (also DEHP)
DPG	1,3-Diphenylguanidine
DPPD	N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine
DPTU	N,N'-Diphenylthiourea
EA	Ethyl acrylate
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt dihydrat
EGDMA	Ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate
EHA	2-Ethylhexyl acrylate
EMA	Ethyl methacrylate
HDDA	1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate
HDI	Hexamethylene diisocyanate
HEA	2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate
HEMA	2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate
HPA	Hydroxypropyl acrylate



Abbreviation	Chemical name/INCI (in uppercase lettering)
HPMA	2-Hydroxypropylmethacrylate
HQ	Hydroquinone
IPD	Isophoronediamine
IPDI	Isophorone diisocyanate
IPPD	N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine
MBT	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole
MBTS	2,2-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide
6-MC	6-Methylcoumarine
MDI	Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate
MDBGN	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE
MHQ	Methylhydroquinone
MMA	Methyl methacrylate
MOR	2-(4-Morpholinyl-mercapto)benzothiazole
ONPPD	2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
PABA	4-Aminobenzoic acid
PBN	N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine
PCMC	p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL
PCMX	CHLOROXYLENOL
PETA	Pentaerythritol triacrylate
P-F-R-2	Phenolformaldehyde resin
PTBC	4-tert-Butylcatechol
PTBP	4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin
PTD	TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE
TBS	3,4,5-Tribromsalicylanilide
TCC	TRICLOCARBAN
TCS	3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide
TDI	Toluene diisocyanate
TETA	Triethylenetetramine
TETD	Tetraethylthiuram disulfide
TGIC	Triglycidyl isocyanurate
THFMA	Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate
TMPTA	Trimethylol propane triacrylate
TMTD	Tetramethylthiuram disulfide
TMTM	Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide
TPGDA	Tripropyleneglycol diacrylate
TREGDA	Triethyleneglycol diacrylate
TREGDMA	Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate
TSS	N,N-DIETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE



Abbreviation Chemical name/INCI (in uppercase lettering)

UEDMA	Urethane dimethacrylate
ZBC	Zinc dibutyldithiocarbamate
ZDC	Zinc diethyl dithiocarbamate

List of Synonyms

<i>Name</i>	<i>Synonym/chemical name</i>
ACHILLEA MILLE-FOLIUM EXTRACT:	Yarrow
Alantolactone:	Helenin
Amethocaine:	Tetracaine
Amlyocaine-HCl:	1-dimethylamino-2-methyl-2-butanolbenzoate-hydrochloride; Stovaine
Anthemis Nobilis:	Chamomilla Romana
Arlacel 83:	SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE
ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT:	Mountain Tobacco
Benzylparaben:	Benzyl-4-hydroxybenzoate
Bithionol:	2,2-Thiobis(4,6-dichlorophenol)
Bronopol:	2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol
BUTYLPARABEN	Butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate
Captan:	N-(Trichloromethylthio)-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide; Vancide 89
Chlorquinaldol:	Sterosan; 5,7-Dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol
Cinchocaine:	Dibucaine, Percaine
Clioquinol:	Chinoform; Vioform; 5-Chloro-7-iodoquinolinol
COCAMIDE DEA:	Coconut diethanolamide
Diaminodiphenylmethane:	Methylenedianiline
Dibucaine-HCl:	2-Butoxy-N-(2-(diethylamino)ethyl)-4-quinoline-carboxamide hydrochloride; Cinchocaine; Percaine
Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate:	Diethylphthalate
Diethylphthalate:	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Disulfiram:	Antabuse; Tetramethylthiuram disulfide
Dandelion:	Taraxacum Officinale
Dowicil 200:	1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride; Quaternium 15
DODECYL GALLATE:	Lauryl gallate
Dog Fennel:	Anthemis Cotula
Ethoxyquin:	6-Ethoxy-1,2-dihydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Name	Synonym/chemical name
ETHYLPARABEN:	Ethyl-4-hydroxybenzoate
Flectol H:	Agerite resin D; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline
Feverfew:	Chrysanthemum Parthenium
Germall 115:	IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA
Germall II:	DIAZOLIDINYL UREA
HYDROABIETYL	
ALCOHOL:	Abitol
Lidocaine:	2-(Diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)acetamide; Lignocaine, Xylocaine
Limonene:	Dipentene (Racemic mixture of limonene)
METHENAMINE:	Hexamin
p-METHYLAMINO	
PHENOL SULFATE:	Metol
Methylhydroquinone:	Toluhydroquinone
METHYLPARABEN:	Methyl-4-hydroxybenzoate
Phenidone:	1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidone
PHENYL	
SALICYLATE:	Salol
POLYSORBATE 80:	Tween 80
Prilocaine:	N-(2-Methylphenyl)-2(propylamino)-propanamide; Propitocaine
Primin:	2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone
PROPYLPARABEN:	Propyl-4-hydroxybenzoate
Pyrethrum:	Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium
Quaternium 15:	1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride; Dowicil 200.
Sodium omadine:	Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide
SORBITAN OLEATE:	Span 80
Tansy:	TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT
Tetracaine-HCl:	4-(Butylamino)benzoic acid-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl ester hydrochloride; Amethocaine-HCl
THIMEROSAL:	Merthiolate; Thiomersal
Tribromsalan:	3,4,5-Tribromsalicylanilide
TRICLOCARBAN:	3,4,4-Trichlorcarbanilide
TRICLOSAN:	2,4,4-Trichloro-2-hydroxydiphenyl ether; Irgasan DP 300
Zineb:	Zinc ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate)
Ziram:	Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate

Visit our web-site, www.chemotechnique.se for more information and synonyms.
Note that none of the lists are complete.



Trade Names of Products

<i>Trade name</i>	<i>Active components</i>
Araldit CY 184:	Cycloaliphatic epoxy resin
Bioban CS 1135:	3,4-Dimethyloxazolidine (74.7%) + 3,4,4-Trimethyloxazolidine (2.5%)
Bioban CS 1246:	1-Aza-3,7-dioxa-5-ethylbicyclo(3,3,0)octane
Bioban P 1487:	4-(2-Nitrobutyl)morpholine (70%)+ 4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitrotrimethylene)dimorpholine
Desmodur W:	Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate
Ebecryl 220:	Urethanediacylate (aromatic)
Ebecryl 270:	Urethanediacylate (aliphatic)
Eusolex 4360:	BENZOPHENONE-3
Eusolex 6007:	ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA
Eusolex 6300:	3-(4-Methylbenzyliden)camphor (4-METHYLBEZYLIDENE CAMPH.)
Euxyl K 400:	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE + 2-Phenoxyethanol
Fixapret AC:	Ethyleneurea, melamineformaldehyde
Fixapret CPN:	Dimethylol dihydroxyethylene urea (45%)
Fixapret NF:	Dimethyl dihydroxy ethylene urea
Fixapret ECO:	Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea, modified
Germall II:	DIAZOLIDINYL UREA
Grotan BK:	Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)triazine (85%)
Grotan HD:	N-Methylolchloroacetamide
Kathon CG:	5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one + 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Kathon 893:	2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Kaurit M 70:	Melamine formaldehyde (70%)
Kaurit S:	Urea formaldehyde
Laropal K 80:	Cyclohexanone resin, condensation product
Mexenone:	2-Hydroxy-methoxymethylbenzophenone
Neo Heliopan AP:	Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate
OTA 480:	Oligotriacrylate
Parmetol A 23:	N-Methylolchloroacetamide + 5-Chloro-2-methyl- 4-isothiazolin-3-one
Parmetol K 50:	N-Methylolchloroacetamide
Parsol MCX:	ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE
Parsol 1789:	4-tert-Butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane
Skane M-8:	2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Tegobetaine L7:	COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE
Tektamer 38:	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE
Tinosorb M	Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol



Trade name

Active components

Tinosorb S	Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine
Tinuvin P:	DROMETRIZOLE
Tris nitro:	TRIS(HYDROXY-METHYL)NITROMETHANE
Uvasorb HEB	DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE
Uvinul A+	2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexylester

Visit our website, www.chemotechnique.se for more information. Note that none of the lists are complete.

Example of a Patient Information Letter, available at www.chemotechnique.se



Patient Information Letter

Dear Patient,

We have found that you have a contact allergy to the allergen(s) mentioned below. A positive test indicates that an adverse reaction may occur if your skin comes in contact with the identified substance. Usually this will be a rash that itches and persists for several days or weeks. When an allergen is avoided, improvement in rashes starts slowly and in most cases the full benefit of the avoidance will occur within 3 weeks, but with severe or prolonged skin problems it will take much longer time. Please read through the text carefully and use the information and synonyms as an aid to avoid the exposure to the allergen(s).

Benzocaine

Synonyms: Ethyl 4-Aminobenzoate; 4-Aminobenzoic acid ethyl ester; Aethoform; Americaine; Anesthone; Anesthesin; Ethyl aminobenzoate; Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate; Orthesin; p-Aminobenzoic acid ethyl ester; Parathesin; Anbesol; Auralgan Otic; Cepacaine.

USES: Local and topical anesthetic used in products such as burn and sunburn remedies, hemorrhoidal creams, suppositories, creams for treatment of poison ivy, oral and gingival products, sore throat sprays/lozenges, astringents, appetite suppressants, callus & wart remedies, athlete's foot remedies, toothache & denture irritation products. (Ethyl-4-amino benzoate). **Cross:** para group of compounds, butethamine, procainamide, hydrochlorothiazide, PABA and esters, azo/aniline dyes, PPD, sulfonamides, sulfonylureas, 4-aminosalicylic acid, parabens. PA. NICU.

Cross: para group of compounds, butethamine, procainamide, hydrochlorothiazide, PABA and esters, azo/aniline dyes, PPD, sulfonamides, sulfonylureas, 4-aminosalicylic acid, parabens. PA. UCU.

CAS: 94-09-7

MI: 3719



Abbr's in the Table of Haptens

CAS:	Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry numbers
Cross:	Antigens mentioned are primary sensitizers to which the compound might crossreact
FW:	Formula weight
ICU:	Immunologic Contact Urticaria
INCI:	International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients, names displayed in Capitals. According to EUR-Lex 2006/257/EG.
NICU:	Nonimmunologic contact urticaria
PA:	Compound that may cause photoallergic reactions
PL:	Compound that may cause persistent light reactions
PT:	Compound that may cause phototoxic reactions
UCU:	Uncertain mechanism type contact urticaria

**Table of Haptens**

Formula *FW* *Art.No* *Series*

A**ABIETIC****ACID** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$

302.44

A-001

O

Component in tall oil used as deodorizing agent in cooling fluids. Major component of rosin used in adhesive tapes, glues, inks, sealants, cosmetics, dental impression materials. **Cross:** COLOPHONIUM, dihydroabietyl alcohol. CAS 514-10-3

Abitol

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL (Art.No. A-002).

Acetaminophen $C_8H_9NO_2$

151.16

A-032

CAD

Paracetamol or acetaminophen, is the active metabolite of phenacetin, a so-called coal tar analgesic. It is an effective substitute for aspirin, due to its analgesic and antipyretic properties. However, unlike aspirin, it is not a very effective anti-inflammatory agent. It is well tolerated, lacks many of the side effects of aspirin, and is available over-the-counter, so it is commonly used for the relief of fever, headaches, and other minor aches and pains. Paracetamol is also useful in the management of more severe pain, where it allows lower dosages of additional non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or opioid analgesics to be used, thereby minimizing overall side effects. It is a major ingredient in numerous cold and flu medications, including Tylenol and Panadol, among others. CAS 103-90-2

Acetylsalicylic**acid** $C_9H_8O_4$

180.16

A-031

CAD

Aspirin®, or acetylsalicylic acid, (acetosal) is a salicylate drug often used as an analgesic (to relieve minor aches and pains), antipyretic (to reduce fever), and as an anti-inflammatory. It also has an antiplatelet ("blood-thinning") effect and is used in long-term, low doses to prevent heart attacks and blood



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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clot formation in people at high risk for developing blood clots.
CAS 50-78-2

Acyclovir	$C_8H_{11}N_5O_3$	225.21	A-033	CAD
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Aciclovir, chemical name acycloguanosine, is a guanine analogue antiviral drug, marketed under trade names such as Zovirax and Zovir. One of the most commonly-used antiviral drugs, it is primarily used for the treatment of herpes simplex virus infections, as well as in the treatment of herpes zoster (shingles). CAS 59277-89-3

ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM EXTRACT	A-025	PL
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Perennial compositae weed with white flowers. Grows in most of Europe and in N. America, New Zealand and southern Australia. Contains the sesquiterpene lactone -peroxyachifolide. Also known as Yarrow. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 84082-83-7

Acid Yellow 36	$C_{18}H_{14}N_3NaO_3S$	375.38	A-019	SH
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Dye used in leather. As indicator (pH) in laboratories. C.I. 13065
CAS 587-98-4

Acid Yellow 61	A-026	TF
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Azo dye belonging to the acid dye class for coloring wool and polyamide textiles. Colour index no is 18968. CAS 12217-38-8

Acid Red 118	A-027	TF
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Azo dye belonging to the acid dye class for coloring wool and polyamide textiles.

Acid Red 359	A-028	TF
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Azo dye (chrome) belonging to the premetallic dye class for coloring wool and polyamide textiles.



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Alantolactone	$C_{15}H_{20}O_2$	232.31	A-003	S, ICB, PL

Sesquiterpene lactone present in, e.g., species of *Chrysanthemum* plants (Helenin). Also available in Mx-18. CAS 546-43-0

Alclometasone-17, 21-di propionate	$C_{28}H_{37}ClO_7$	520.71	A-023	CS
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Topical non-fluorinated corticosteroid with low systemic effects.
CAS 66734-13-2

Aluminium	Al	26.98	A-021	MET
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As the pure metal or as alloys for utensils, dental materials, aircraft, electrical conductors etc. Occurs also in aluminium paints, analytical agents.
CAS 7429-90-5

Aluminiumchloride hexahydrate	$AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$	241.43	A-022	DS, MET
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Used in preserving wood, disinfecting stables, etc., in deodorants and antiperspirant preparations. In refining crude oil, dyeing fabrics. In dental ceramics. In topical astringents. CAS 7784-13-6

Amerchol L 101	A-004	ICB, C, O, LU
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Trade name of product containing lanolin alcohols obtained from hydrolysis of lanolin. Emulsifier and emollient in cosmetic and pharmaceutical bases, topical drugs, furniture polish, leather, metal corrosion prevention, paper, inks, textiles, furs, cutting oils, waxes. UCU. CAS 8027-33-6

Amidoamine	A-029	ICB
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Amidoamines are a class of chemical compounds used as intermediates in the synthesis of surfactants, such as cocamidopropylbetaine (CAPB), some of which are used in personal care products including soaps, shampoos, and cosmetics. Amidoamines are amides formed from fatty acids and diamines. Studies have concluded that most apparent allergic reactions to products containing CAPB are more likely due to amidoamine.



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
4-Amino-azobenzene	$C_{12}H_{11}N_3$	197.24	A-005	SH

Intermediate in the production of diazo dyes. Pigment in, e.g., plastic materials. Solvent yellow 1. **Cross: para group of compounds.** CAS 60-09-3

4-Aminobenzoic acid

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to PABA (Art.No. A-006).

4-Amino-N,N-diethyl-aniline sulfate

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to N,N-DIETHYL-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE (Art.No. A-007).

m-AMINOPHENOL	C_6H_7NO	109.13	A-008	H
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Coupler for hair dyes. Dye intermediate. In the manufacturing of 4-amino salicylic acid. **Cross: para group of compounds.** CAS 591-27-5

p-AMINOPHENOL	C_6H_7NO	109.13	A-009	H
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Primary intermediate for hair dyes. Photographic developer. Dye for furs and feathers. **Cross: para group of compounds.** CAS 123-30-8

Ammonium hexachloroiridate (IV)

	$H_8Cl_6IrN_2$	441.01	A-034	MET
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Ammonium hexachloroiridate (IV) is used in the production of photographic emulsions and in catalytic composites in the process of converting hydrocarbons. CAS 16940-92-4

Ammonium hexachloro-platinate

	$Cl_6H_8N_2Pt$	443.88	A-010	MET
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Precious metal salt. In platinum plating. ICU. CAS 16919-58-7



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Ammonium molybdate (VI) tetrahydrate	$H_{24}Mo_7N_6O_{24} \cdot 4H_2O$	1235.86	A-035	MET

Ammonium Molybdate is an odourless crystalline compound ranging in colour from white to yellow-green. It is also called molybdic acid hexammonium salt tetrahydrate, ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate, and ammonium heptamolybdate tetrahydrate. as an analytical reagent to find the presence of phosphates, silicates, arsenates and lead in pigments. In the production of molybdenum metal and ceramics. In the preparation of dehydrogenation and desulphurisation catalysts. In the fixing of metals and in electroplating. In fertilizers for crops and as a negative stain in biological electron microscopy. CAS 12054-85-2

AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	$H_8N_2O_8S_2$	228.20	A-011	B, H, P
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In hair bleaches as oxidizer and bleacher. Decolorizing and deodorizing oils, in electroplating, in making soluble starch. Reducer and retarder in photography. In yeast treatment. In analytical chemistry. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** UCU. CAS 7727-54-0

AMMONIUM THIO-GLYCOLATE	$C_2H_7NO_2S$	109.15	A-012	H
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Acts as reducing agent in permanent waving formulations for hair treatment. CAS 5421-46-5

Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate	$Cl_4H_8N_2Pt$	372.98	A-013	MET
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Precious metal salt. In photography. ICU. CAS 13820-41-2

Amoxicillin trihydrate	$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_5S$	365.40	A-030	CAD
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Amoxicillin or amoxycillin is a moderate-spectrum β -lactam antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections caused by susceptible microorganisms. It is usually the drug of choice within the class because it is better absorbed, following oral administration, than other beta-lactam antibiotics. Amoxicillin is susceptible to degradation by β -lactamase-producing bacteria, and so may be



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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given with clavulanic acid to decrease its susceptibility. It was developed by Beecham in 1972 and is currently marketed by GlaxoSmithKline (the inheritor company) under the original trade name Amoxil. CAS 26787-78-0

AMYL

CINNAMAL	$C_{14}H_{18}O$	202.30	A-014	F
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Raw material in the production of perfumes. Also known as Amylcinnamaldehyde. **Cross: amylcinnamic alcohol.** CAS 122-40-7.

Amyl cinnamyl

alcohol	$C_{14}H_{20}O$	204.31	A-036	F
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Amyl cinnamyl alcohol is one of many ingredients in fragrances. It's end applications include soap, detergent, beauty care product, household product. CAS 101-85-9

Amylocaine hydro-

chloride	$C_{14}H_{22}ClNO_2$	271.80	A-020	V
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For use as a topical and local anesthetic agent. **Cross: tetracaine.** CAS 532-59-2

trans-Anethole	$C_{10}H_{12}O$	148.21	A-015	B
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Flavoring agent in food, dentifrices, etc. In perfumery for soap, etc. In pharmaceuticals as flavor. In photography and in embedding materials in microscopy. CAS 4180-23-8

Anise alcohol	$C_8H_{10}O_2$	138.16	A-037	F
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Anise alcohol (2-Methoxybenzyl alcohol) is one of many ingredients in fragrances. It's end applications include soap, detergent, beauty care product, household product. CAS 105-13-5

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT

Compositae plant growing in most of Europe, in N.Africa, S.America, Australia and New Zealand. A yellow dye is extracted from the dried flowers and is sometimes used in shampoos, hair rinses and ointments. Anaphylactic reaction following ingestion of camomile tea has been reported. Also known as Chamomilla Romana. CAS 84649-86-5



<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT			
		A-024	PL

Compositae plant that grows on prairies and in mountainous lands in Europe, Asia. Tincture of arnica is used in trauma treatment. Major haptens appear to be helenalin and its esters. **Cross:** a number of other Asteraceae plants. CAS 68990-11-4

Atranorin	$C_{19}H_{18}O_8$	374.33	A-016	SP,PL
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One of the most common substances found in lichens. Component in extracts of oak moss used as fragrance. **Cross:** oakmoss. **PA.**
CAS 479-20-9

1-Aza-3,7-dioxa-5-ethyl-bicyclo- (3,3,0)-octane

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to 7-ETHYLBICYCLO-
OXAZOLIDINE (Art.No. A-017).

Azodiisobutyro- dinitrile	$C_8H_{12}N_4$	164.21	A-018	PG
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Foaming agent and inhibitor in plastic and elastomer materials.
CAS 78-67-1

B

Bacitracin	$C_{66}H_{103}N_{17}O_{16}S$	1421.79	B-032	ICB, ME, LU
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Antibiotic agent effective against gram-positive organisms and spirochetes. In products for topical treatment, ear medications, and ophthalmic drugs. Common hapten in leg ulcer treatment. **Cross:** polymyxin B sulfate, neomycin sulfate. ICU. CAS 1405-87-4

Balsam Peru

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to MYROXYLON
PEREIRAE RESIN (Art.No. B-001).



Formula FW Art.No Series

Balsam Tolu

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN (Art.No. B-025).

Basic Red 46

B-026 TF

Monoazo dye used for acrylic and polyester textiles (sweaters, etc.).

Beech tar

B-002 V, LU

In tar paper and insulation tapes. In topical medicaments.
FAGUS SYLVATICA

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE

B-027 ICB, LU

Topical quaternary ammonium antiseptic agent in ophthalmic preparations, skin disinfectants, cosmetics, deodorants, mouthwashes, dentifrices, sterilization solutions, lozenges, and solutions for contact lenses. **Cross: cetrimoniumbromide, benzethoniumchloride.** May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 63449-41-2

1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one

$C_7H_5NO_2$ 147.15 B-003 O

Preservative in cooling fluids, paints, adhesives paper and in the textile industry (BIT). CAS 2634-33-5

Benzocaine

$C_9H_{11}NO_2$ 165.19 B-004 S, ICB, ME

Local and topical anesthetic used in products such as burn and sunburn remedies, hemorrhoidal creams, suppositories, creams for treatment of poison ivy, oral and gingival products, sore throat sprays/lozenges, astringents, appetite suppressants. (Ethyl-4-amino benzoate). **Cross: para group of compounds, butethamine, procainamide, hydrochlorothiazide, PABA and esters, azo/aniline dyes, PPD, sulfonamides, sulfonylureas, 4-aminosalicylic acid, parabens.** PA. UCU. CAS 94-09-7



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Benzoic acid	$C_7H_6O_2$	122.12	B-005	B

In preserving foods, fats, fruit juices, etc. For curing tobacco. Antifungal agent in pharmaceutical preparations and cosmetics.

Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN. ICU. CAS 65-85-0

BENZO- PHENONE-3	$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$	228.24	H-014	ICB, C, DS, SU, SP
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Common UV-adsorber in dental composite materials and other plastic materials. UV-adsorber in topical sunscreens, moisturizers, shampoos, hair care products, lipsticks, lip balms, nail polish, etc. Also known as 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, Eusolex 4360, Escalol 567, Oxybenzone. **Cross:** dioxybenzone. PA. CAS 131-57-7

BENZO- PHENONE-4	$C_{14}H_{12}O_6S$	308.31	H-023	SU
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Sunscreen for use in various sunscreen products as well as in textiles, plastics, paints and cosmetics. Also known as 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid, Sulisobenzene and Uvinyl MS-40. CAS 4065-45-6

BENZO- PHENONE-10	$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$	242.26	H-020	SU
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UV absorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone, Mexenone. **Cross (photo):** BENZOPHENONE-3. PA. CAS 1641-17-4

BENZOTRIAZOLE	$C_6H_5N_3$	119.13	B-006	O, P
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Anticorrosive agent in cooling fluids fuels, photographic development, anti-freeze, dry cleaning, etc. Also known as 1H-Benzotriazole. CAS 95-14-7

Betamethasone- 17-valerat	$C_{27}H_{37}FO_6$	476.26	B-031	CS
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Topical and systemic corticosteroid of group C type with a C-16 methyl substitution. CAS 2152-44-5



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Benzoylperoxide	$C_{14}H_{10}O_4$	242.23	B-007	ICB, B, PG, LU

Initiator in the polymerization of plastics. Oxidizer in bleaching oils, flour etc. Keratolytic agent in acne medications. **May cause discoloration of the hair and postinflammatory pigmentation and hypopigmentation.** May cause airborne contact dermatitis. UCU. CAS 94-36-0

BENZYL

ALCOHOL	C_7H_8O	108.13	B-008	ICB, C, F, P
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Solvent in photography, perfumery and for dyestuffs, inks, pharmaceutical products, etc. Preservative in injectable drugs, ophthalmic solutions, and oral liquids. **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, benzoin tincture.** May cause pigmentation of the face. ICU. CAS 100-51-6

Benzyl benzoate	$C_{14}H_{12}O_2$	212.24	B-038	F
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Benzyl benzoate is the ester of BENZYL ALCOHOL and benzoic acid. This easily prepared compound has a variety of uses. Benzyl benzoate, as a topical solution, may be used as an antiparasitic insecticide to kill lice and the mites responsible for the skin condition scabies. It has other uses such as a fixative in fragrances to improve the stability and other characteristics of the main ingredients; a food additive in artificial flavors; a plasticizer in cellulose and other polymers; a solvent for various chemical reactions; a treatment for sweet itch in horses. CAS 120-51-4

BENZYL

CINNAMATE	$C_{16}H_{14}O_2$	238.29	B-039	F
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BENZYL CINNAMATE is a common used flavoring agent (sweet, floral, fruity) and used as a perfumery fixer. CAS 103-41-3

Benzyl-4-hydroxybenzoate (BENZYL-PARABEN)

$C_{16}H_{12}O_3$	228.26	B-009	V
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Preservative in cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. **Cross: diethylstilbestrol.** CAS 94-18-8.



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
BENZYL SALICYLATE	$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$	228.26	B-010	ICB, C, F
Organic solvent for perfumes. Also in tanning creams and lotions. May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS 118-58-1				
BHT	$C_{15}H_{24}O$	220.36	D-006	B, C, PG, LU
Antioxidant in foods (beverages, gum, ice cream, fruits, cereals), cosmetics, topical medications, animal feeds, petroleum products, jet fuels, rubber, plastics, paints, glues. Also known as Butyl hydroxy toluene and 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol. Cross: Lidocaine. UCU. CAS 128-37-0				
Bioban CS 1135			D-015	O
Trade name of a product that consists of two components: 4,4-Dimethyl-oxazolidine and 3,4,4-Trimethyl-oxazolidine. See the respective component for further information.				
Bioban P 1487			E-014	O
Trade name of a product that consists of two components: 4-(2-Nitrobutyl)morpholine and 4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitro-trimethylene)dimorpholine. See the respective name for further information.				
Birch tar (BETULA ALBA)			B-011	V
Component in pharmaceutical preparations.				
Birch wood			Mx-09	SP
Wood popular for veneers in furniture manufacture. Component in wood mix. (Only available in mix).				
Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine	$C_{38}H_{49}N_3O_5$	627.81	B-037	SU
Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine is an oil soluble chemical which is added to sunscreens to absorb UV rays. It's marketed by Ciba Specialty Chemicals. It is a broad spectrum UV absorber, absorbing UVB				



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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as well as UVA rays. Tinosorb S, Bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol methoxyphenyl triazine, Tinosorb S is highly photostable. CAS 187393-00-6

Bisphenol A

dimethacrylate	$C_{23}H_{24}O_4$	364.44	M-007	DS, MA
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Methacrylic monomer based on bisphenol A. In dental restorative composite and adhesive materials. Also known as 2,2-bis(4-Methacryloxy)phenylpropane and BIS-MA. CAS 3253-39-2

Bisphenol A glycerolate

dimethacrylate	$C_{29}H_{36}O_8$	512.61	H-013	DS, MA, DMP, DMS
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Common methacrylic monomer in dental composite restorative materials and dental sealans. This monomer also find extensive use in industrial applications. Also known as 2,2-bis(4-(2-Hydroxy-3-methacryloxypropoxy)phenyl)propane and BIS-GMA. CAS 1565-94-2

Bisphenol A

(4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENE-DIPHENOL)

$C_{15}H_{16}O_2$	228.29	B-013	PG
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Raw material in the production of epoxy and acrylic resins. Component in semisynthetic waxes. (4,4-Isopropylidene diphenol). Cross: diethylstilbestrol, hydroquinonemonobenzyl ether. CAS 80-05-7

Bithionol

$C_{12}H_6Cl_4O_2S$	356.07	B-014	SP
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Antibacterial agent in soaps, cosmetics, agricultural fungicides, veterinary-antiseptic and antihelminthic products, industrial cleansers, etc. 2,2-Thiobis (4,6-dichlorophenol). PA. PL. CAS 97-18-7

2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL

$C_3H_6BrNO_4$	199.99	B-015	ICB, C, H, O
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Preservative in cooling fluids, hand & face creams, shampoos, hair dressings, mascaras, cleansing lotions, milk sampling, paints, textiles, humidifiers, pharmaceutical products, washing detergents (Bronopol). CAS 52-51-7



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Budesonide	$C_{25}H_{34}O_6$	430.55	B-033	S, ICB, CS, IS, LU

Nonhalogenated corticosteroid for use in topical preparations and for the treatment of rhinitis and asthma. Belongs to the group B (triamcinolone acetonide) type of corticosteroids. Good marker of corticosteroid allergy. **Cross: hydrocortisone butyrate. CAS 51333-22-3**

1,4-Butanediol diacrylate

$C_{10}H_{14}O_4$	198.24	B-016	MP
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Cross-linking monomer for use in inks, adhesives, textile product modifiers, photo resists, etc. (BUDA). **CAS 1070-70-8**

1,4-Butanediol diglycidylether

$C_{10}H_{18}O_4$	202.25	B-036	E
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Difunctional glycidylether of butyl alcohol; containing 2 epoxide groups (three-membered ring cyclic ethers that are also known as oxiranes or alkylene oxides). It is used as a general purpose diluent to reduce the viscosity of epoxy resins. Also used as rubber adhesive. Araldite RD-2; 1,4-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)butane. **CAS 2425-79-8.**

1,4-Butanediol- dimethacrylate

$C_{12}H_{18}O_4$	226.28	B-017	MA, DS, DMP, DMS
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Cross-linking methacrylic monomer for use in dental composite materials, sealants, prostheses, etc. (BUDMA). **CAS 2082-81-7**

Butyl acrylate

$C_7H_{12}O_2$	128.17	B-018	MN
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Cross-linking acrylic monomer for use in textile and leather finishes, paint formulations, etc. (BA). **CAS 141-32-2**

4-tert-Butyl- benzoic acid

$C_{11}H_{14}O_2$	178.24	B-019	O
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Corrosion inhibitor in cooling fluids. **CAS 98-73-7**



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
4-tert-Butyl-catechol	$C_{10}H_{14}O_2$	166.22	B-030	PG

Antioxidant in polyester resins and as polymerization inhibitor in PVC. Also described as hapten in photocopying paper and as antioxidant in oil. (PTBC). **May cause depigmentation.** CAS 98-29-3

Butyl-4-hydroxy-benzoate

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BUTYLPARABEN. (Art.No. B-020).

t-BUTYL HYDRO-QUINONE

$C_{10}H_{14}O_2$	166.22	B-028	C
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Antioxidant in cosmetic products like lipsticks. CAS 1948-33-0

n-Butyl methacrylate

$C_8H_{14}O_2$	142.20	B-021	MA, MN, MP
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Cross-linking methacrylic monomer for use in dental composite materials, artificial nails, etc. (BMA). CAS 97-88-1

BUTYL METHOXY-DIBENZOYL-METHAN

$C_{20}H_{22}O_3$	310.20	B-029	SU
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UV-A adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. (Parsol 1789). Also known as tert-Butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane. CAS 70356-09-1

2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol

$C_{11}H_{16}O_2$	180.25	B-022	ICB, B, C, PG
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Antioxidant in foods (beverages, gum, ice cream, fruits, cereals), cosmetics, topical medications, animal feeds, petroleum products, jet fuels, rubber, plastics, paints, glues. (BHA). **May cause depigmentation. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** UCU. CAS 121-00-6



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
BUTYL- PARABEN	$C_{11}H_{14}O_3$	194.23	B-020	V

Preservative in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate. CAS 94-26-8

4-tert- Butylphenol	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	150.21	B-023	PG
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Intermediate in the production of lacquer and varnish resins. Antioxidant in plastics, adhesives, etc. **May cause depigmentation.**
CAS 98-54-4

4-tert-Butylphenol- formaldehyde resin		B-024	ICB, PG, S, SH, IS
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Resin used in adhesives for shoes and watch straps. Also in do-it-yourself glues, plywood, insulation, automobiles, motor oils, inks, papers, film developers, disinfectants, deodorants. (PTBP). **May cause depigmentation.**

BUTYLPHENYL METHYL- PROPIONAL	$C_{14}H_{20}O$	204.30	B-040	F
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BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL is one of common ingredients in fragrances. It's end applications include soap, detergent, beauty care product, household product. (Olfactive note: floral-muguet, fresh, powerful) BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL is used as an intermediate for the synthesis of agrochemicals. (Lilial; Lilialdehyde). CAS 80-54-6

C

Cadmium chloride	$CdCl_2$	183.32	C-001	MET
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In photography. In the production of cadmium yellow. As fungicide, anti-corrosive agent. In pigments for glass, tattoos, and paints.
CAS 10108-64-2



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
CALCIUM TITANATE	CaO_3Ti	135.96	C049	MET

Used in a method of manufacturing a ceramic capacitor suitable for high energy density and high temperature application. A metal salt for testing of allergy to Titanium in dental alloys. A metal titanate such as calcium titanate, barium titanate, strontium titanate, and the like has widely been used as a material having dielectric, piezoelectric properties and industrially produced by mass production. Uses are for example, as an antenna material, a capacitor material, a layered circuit substrate material, a connector material, and the like which are required to be dielectric.

CAS 12049-50-2

Camphoro- quinone	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$	166.22	C026	DS
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Initiator for visible light cured dental acrylic composite materials.

CAS 10373-78-1

CANANGA ODORATA OIL	Y-001	ICB, F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumed products. Extracted by steam distillation from flowers of the tree Cananga Odorata (botanical name). The total amount of oil is traded as Cananga oil and CANANGA ODORATA OIL is the first fraction out of 4 different fractions. This fraction is used by Chemotechnique and the perfume industry. It is the finest part and contains 20-40% of the whole distillate. It contains among other substances Methyl anthranilate, (E,E)-Farnesene, delta-Cadinene, p-Methyl anisole, Linalool, Geranyl acetate, beta-Caryophyllene, p-Cresylmethyl ether, Methyl benzoate, Benzyl acetate and Benzyl benzoate.

Mostly contributing to its odor are p-cresol, EUGENOL and Isoeugenol.

Cross: benzyl salicylate, geranial. May cause pigmentation of the face.

CAS 8006-81-3

Cananga oil	C002	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumes. Botanical origin Cananga odorata and the total amount of oil extracted by steam distillation is traded as Cananga oil. Contains among other substances Benzoic acid, beta-Caryophyllene, alpha-Humulene, (E,E)-Farnasene, gamma-Cadinene, delta-Cadine- ne, Benzyl benzoate, Linalool and Geranyl acetate. **Cross: benzyl salicylate. May cause pigmentation of the face.** CAS 68606-83-7



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Captan	$C_9H_8Cl_3NO_2S$	300.57	C025	H

Fungicide for use on vegetables, fruits, and different types of plants. Bacteriostat in soap, shampoos, hair tonics, animal flea and tick sprays. (N-trichloromethylthio-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, Vancide, Dangard, Merpan). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 133-06-2

Captopril	$C_9H_{15}NO_3S$	217.28	C045	CAD
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Captopril is an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor) used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of congestive heart failure. Captopril was the first ACE inhibitor developed and was considered a breakthrough both because of its novel mechanism of action and also because of the revolutionary development process. Captopril's main uses are based on its vasodilatation and inhibition of some renal function activities. Captopril is commonly marketed by Bristol-Myers Squibb under the trade name Capoten or Inhibace. CAS 62571-86-2

Carbamazepine	$C_{15}H_{12}N_2O$	236.27	C044	CAD
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Carbamazepine (CBZ) is an anticonvulsant and mood stabilizing drug, used primarily in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorder. It is also used to treat ADD, ADHD, schizophrenia and trigeminal neuralgia. 5H-dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-carboxamide. CAS 298-46-4

CARVONE	$C_{11}H_{14}NO$	150.10	C035	DMP
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Occurs in several essential oils. Used for flavouring liqueurs, soaps, dental materials and perfumes like Caraway; Dill; Floral; Natural Notes To Fern And Peppermint; Peach; Peppermint Can Make Natural Notes; Spearmint. Occurs naturally in Artemisa Fergamensis; Bergamot; Cassis; Chamomile Moroccan Wild.; Clove Oil; Eucalyptus Globulus; Ginger Grass; Grapefruit; Juniperberry; Lavender; Lemon; Mandarin; Marjorum; Mentha Cardiac (scotch Spearmint) 55-70%; Mentha Longifolia; Mentha Spicata (garden Mint) 55-75%; Mentha Viridis (common Spearmint) 55-60%; Orange; Tagetes. 2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 2-methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl)-, (5R)-(9CI), (R)- Carvone. CAS 6485-40-1



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Cefalexin	$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_4S$	347.39	C048	CAD

Cefalexin or cephalixin is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic. It is an orally-administered agent with a similar antimicrobial spectrum to the intravenous agents cefalotin and cefazolin. It is commonly marketed under the trade name Keflex (Lilly) or Spordex (Ranbaxy). Cefalexin is used to treat urinary tract infections, respiratory tract infections (including sinusitis, otitis media, pharyngitis, tonsillitis and pneumonia), skin and soft tissue infections. Although it is not generally considered first-line therapy for any indication, it is a useful alternative to penicillins in patients with penicillin hypersensitivity. There is, however, cross-reactivity in 10% of patients with hypersensitivity to penicillins and carbapenems. CAS 15686-71-2

Cefotaxim sodium salt	$C_{16}H_{16}N_5NaO_7S_2$	477.04	C040	CAD
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A cephalosporin that belongs to a group of broad-spectrum antibiotic derived from species of fungi of the genus *Cephalosporium* and are related to the penicillins in both structure and mode of action but relatively penicillinase-resistant antibiotics. Third-generation cephalosporins are more active against gram-negative organisms but less active against gram-positive organisms than second-generation agents; examples are cefoperazone, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, ceftizoxime, and moxalactam. CAS 64485-93-4

Cefradine	$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_4S$	349.40	C047	CAD
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Cefradine or cephradine is a first generation cephalosporin antibiotic. Effective against a wide range of gram-positive and a limited range of gram-negative bacteria. CAS 38821-53-3

CETYL ALCOHOL	$C_{16}H_{34}O$	242.45	C003	C
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As emulsifier and emollient in cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. UCU. CAS 36653-82-4

CETEARYL ALCOHOL		C033	LU	
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A combination of cetyl (C16) and stearyl (C18) alcohols 50/50 used as emulsifier and emollient in cosmetic lotions, creams, ointments and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Lanette O. UCU. CAS 67762-27-0



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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Chamomilla Recutita (German chamomill)

C-051 PL

Chamomilla Recutita; Matricaria recutita or German chamomile, also spelled camomile, is an annual plant of the composite family Asteraceae. Chamomilla chamomilla, Chamomilla recutita (accepted name according to the Flora Europaea), Matricaria chamomilla, and Matricaria suaveolens. It usually grows near populated areas all over Europe and temperate Asia. It is widely introduced in temperate North America and Australia. As the seeds need open soil to survive, it often grows near roads, around landfills and in cultivated fields as a weed.

Chamomilla Romana (Anthemis nobilis)

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT (Art.No. C-029).

Chloramphenicol $C_{11}H_{12}Cl_2N_2O_5$ 323.14 C-032 ME, LU

Antibiotic and antirickettsial substance produced by Streptomyces venezuelae. Present in eye drops and ointments and for systemic use. As bactericide against the rot of potatoes and other root vegetables. **Cross:** azidamfenicol. ICU. CAS 56-75-7

Chlorhexidine diacetate

 $C_{26}H_{38}Cl_2N_{10}O_4$ 625.56 C-004 V

Antimicrobial agent in, e.g., cosmetic and disinfection solutions, eye drops, uterine antiseptics, toothpaste, mouthwash, hand and wound cleansers. **PA.** ICU. CAS 56-95-1

CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE

 $C_{34}H_{54}Cl_2N_{10}O_{14}$ 897.88 C-005 C, SP, LU

Antimicrobial agent in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams, surgical soaps, anticaries solutions, toothpaste, mouthwash, hand and wound cleansers etc. **PA.** ICU. CAS 18472-51-0



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
CHLOROACETAMIDE	C_2H_4ClNO	93.51	C006	C, H, O, LU

Preservative in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams, shampoos, bath lotions, etc. Also as preservative in glues, cooling fluids. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** Also known as 2-Chloroacetamide. CAS 79-07-2

1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azonia-adamantane-chloride

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to QUATERNIUM-15. (Art.No. C-007).

p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL	C_7H_7ClO	142.59	C008	C, H, O, LU
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Fungicide in creams, topical antiseptics, pharmaceutical products, protein shampoos, baby cosmetics, and cooling fluids.(PCMC). Also known as 4-Chloro-3-cresol. **Cross: 4-chloro-3-xlenol.** ICU. CAS 59-50-7

5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE (Art.No. C-009).

CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	C_8H_9ClO	156.61	C010	C, H, O
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Preservative in cooling fluids, creams, topical and urinary antiseptics. Also in pharmaceutical products, hair conditioners, toilet and deodorants, soaps, electrocardiogram paste, etc. Also known as 4-Chloro-3,5-xlenol. **Cross: 4-chloro-3-cresol.** CAS 88-04-0

Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	$C_{17}H_{20}Cl_2N_2S$	355.35	C011	SP
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Antiemetic and antipsychotic agent in pills, injections, and suppositories.



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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Cross: diethazine HCl, promethazine HCl, thiazinamium, ethopropazine HCl. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. PA, PT (systemic).
CAS 69-09-0

Chlorquinaldol	$C_{10}H_7Cl_2NO$	228.08	C-012	V
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Fungistat and antibacterial agent in topical pharmaceutical preparations. (5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol, Sterosan). **Cross; clioquinol.**
CAS 72-80-0

Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium (Pyrethrum)	C-031	PL
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Compositae plant that grows on rocky ground in Europe, Australia, Japan and N.America. Pyrethrum is the main source of the pyrethrum insecticide. Principal hapten is pyrethrosin. **ICU.**

Chrysanthemum Parthenium (Feverfew)	see P-029 (Parthenolide)
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Compositae plant growing throughout Europe and in southern USA near homes, on roadsides and in uncultivated places. Contains parthenolide and santamarin which are haptenic sesquiterpene lactones.

CINNAMAL	C_9H_8O	132.16	C-014	ICB, B, F
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Common ingredient in perfumes for household products like deodorizers, detergents, and soap. Flavor in toothpaste, sweets, ice cream, soft drinks, chewing gums, and cakes. Also present in MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN and MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, hyacinth plant, spices, cinnamon, Ceylon and cassia oil. Also known as Cinnamic aldehyde. **Cross: CINNAMYL ALCOHOL, cinnamon oil. May cause depigmentation.** PA. NICU. CAS 104-55-2

CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	$C_9H_{10}O$	134.18	C-013	B, F
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Component in perfumed cosmetic products and deodorants. **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, PROPOLIS.** Also known as Cinnamic alcohol. May cause pigmentation of the face.
CAS 104-54-1



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Clindamycin phosphate	$C_{18}H_{34}ClN_2O_8PS$	504.96	C046	CAD

Clindamycin (phosphate) is a lincosamide antibiotic used in the treatment of infections caused by susceptible microorganisms. Clindamycin (phosphate) is a semisynthetic antibiotic derived from lincomycin by 7(S)-chloro-substitution of the 7(R)-hydroxyl group of the lincomycin. Clindamycin is marketed under various trade names including Dalacin (Pfizer), Cleocin (Pfizer), and in a foam as Evoclin (Connetics) and Duac (Stiefel). Clindamycin (phosphate) is used primarily to treat infections caused by susceptible anaerobic bacteria. Such infections might include infections of the respiratory tract, septicemia and peritonitis. In patients with hypersensitivity to penicillins, clindamycin (phosphate) may be used to treat infections caused by susceptible aerobic bacteria as well. It is also used to treat bone infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*. Topical application of clindamycin phosphate can be used to treat moderate to severe acne. CAS 24729-96-2

Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride	$C_{17}H_{21}ClFN_3O_4$	385.82	C043	CAD
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Ciprofloxacin; 1,4-dihydro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-(1-piperazinyl)-3-Quinolonecarboxylic acid, is a quinolone antibiotic drug used mainly to treat the respiratory infections (pneumoniae, pseudomonas, influenzae), urinary tract infections, the gastrointestinal surgery, typhoid fever, gonorrhoea (enterotoxigenic strains of *Escherichia coli*), and septicaemia. Ciprofloxacin act by inhibiting the bacterial enzymes DNA gyrase. Other quinolones include cinoxacin; levofloxacin; nalidixic acid; norfloxacin; ofloxacin. CAS 86393-32-0

CITRAL	$(CH_3)_2C=CHCH_2CH_2C(CH_3)=CHCHO$	152.24	C036	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumes. Examples of usage: in citrus notes and floral fragrance blends and as an intermediate to form other compounds. Geranial; Geranialdehyde; 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal. CAS 5392-40-5.



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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CITRONELLOL

$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$ $(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	156.27	C-037	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumed products. Citronella is the common name for a grassa, *Cymbopogon nardus*, which is native to India and southeast Asia. Citronella oil is a yellowish essential oil distilled from the leaves of either of two grasses, *Cymbopogon nardus* or *C. winterianus*. This aromatic oil is inexpensive, and widely used in cheap perfumes and as a fragrance in soaps. It is also best known as an insect repellent. Citronellol, derived from citronella oil, is a chief constituent of geranium oil, another is GERANIOL. Both are used in the production of perfumes. (sweet, rose, lilac, geranium). 3,7-dimethyl-6-Octen-1-ol. CAS 106-22-9.

Clarithromycin	$\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{69}\text{NO}_{13}$	747.96	C-041	CAD
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Clarithromycin, 6-O-methylerythromycin, belonging to the macrolide group, has a close structural and biological similarity with erythromycin. It is effective against a broad spectrum of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. It is used to treat respiratory tract infections and soft tissue infections. It is used to treat duodenal ulcer associated with *Helicobacter pylori* infections in combination with omeprazole. CAS 81103-11-9

Clioquinol	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_5\text{ClINO}$	305.50	C-015	S, C
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Antiinfective and antiamebic agent in topical pharmaceutical preparations. (5-chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol, Chinoform, Vioform). **May cause brown discoloration of the nails and erythema multiforme like eruptions.** UCU. CAS 130-26-7

Clobetasol-17-propionate	$\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{32}\text{ClFO}_5$	466.73	C-028	ICB, CS
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Topical corticosteroid belonging to the group D (Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate) type of steroids. UCU. CAS 25122-46-7

Coal tar		C-016	V
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By-product in the distillation of coal. Topical antieczematic agent. **PA. PT. PL. May cause postinflammatory hyperpigmentation.** CAS 8007-45-2. PIX EX CARBONE



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate	$\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	237.93	C017	S, ICB, DS, H, DMP
<p>Component in paints for glass and porcelain. As siccativ in paints. In various alloys (dental, etc.). May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. NICU. CAS 7791-13-1</p>				
COCAMIDE DEA			C019	ICB, O
<p>Mixture of ethanolamides of coconut acid. Component in bath, shower and body cosmetics and in cooling fluids. Also known as Coconut diethanolamide. CAS 68603-42-9.</p>				
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	$\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}$		C018	ICB, C, H
<p>Surfactant in liquid soaps, shampoos, hair colorants, shower & bath formulations. (Tegobetaine). Cross: cocobetaine. CAS 61789-40-0</p>				
COLOPHONIUM			C020	S, ICB, DS, SH, IS, DMP
<p>Yellow resin in the production of varnishes, printing inks, paper, soldering fluxes, cutting fluids, glue tackifiers, adhesives, surface coatings, polish, waxes, cosmetics (mascara, rouge, eye shadow), topical medicaments, violin bow rosin, athletic grip aid, pine oil cleansers. Component in dental impression materials and periodontal packings. (rosin). Also known as Colophony Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, dihydroabietyl alcohol. wood tars. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. ICU. CAS 8050-09-7</p>				
Copper(I)oxide	Cu_2O	143.08	C021	MET
<p>Fungicide. Red pigment for glass. In antifouling paints (Cuprous oxide). CAS 1317-39-1</p>				
Copper sulfate	CuSO_4	159.60	C022	DS, MET
<p>Fungicide. Pigments in paints. Reagent toner in photography. Copper metal is used in, e.g., dental alloys (Cupric sulfate). ICU. CAS 7758-98-7</p>				



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Costunolide			Mx-18	S, ICB, PL

Sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the Compositae plant *Saussurea lappa*. The oil which is extracted from *Saussurea lappa* is used in perfumery and in the Orient for all kinds of diseases. Costunolide is present in the plant together with dehydrocostus lactone. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** Only available in mix (MX-18).

Cotrimoxazole	$C_{14}H_{18}N_4O_3 \cdot C_{10}H_{11}N_3O_3S$	543.19	C-042	CAD
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Cotrimoxazole is an antibiotic combination of trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole, in the ratio of 1 to 5, used in the treatment of a variety of bacterial infections. The name cotrimoxazole is the British Approved Name, and has been marketed worldwide under many trade names including Septrin (GSK), Bactrim (Roche), and various generic preparations. According to the American Hospital Formulary Service, "co-trimoxazole usually is bactericidal." Other sources list this antibiotic as bacteriostatic. **CAS 8064-90-2**

COUMARIN	$C_9H_6O_2$	146.15	C-038	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumed products. Coumarin (anhydride of o-coumaric acid) is white, crystalline lactone, obtainable naturally from several plants, such as tonka bean, lavender, sweet clover grass, strawberries, and cinnamon, or produced synthetically from an amino acid, phenylalanine. Coumarin has the characteristic odour like that of vanilla beans. It is used for the preparation of perfumes, soaps, flavourings. Also known as 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one. **CAS 91-64-5.**

Cyclohexanone resin			C-027	PG
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Condensation product from cyclohexanone. Used to enhance the adhesive properties of products like alkyd-, nitro-, and chlorocacoutchouc lacquers. Most often used in floor paints. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl sulphenamide	$C_{13}H_{16}N_2S_2$	264.41	C-023	R
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Accelerator in natural and styrene-butadienethiazyl sulfenamide rubber (CBS). **CAS 95-33-0**



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylene-diamine	$C_{18}H_{22}N_2$	266.42	C024	R
Antidegradant in natural rubber, styrene-butadiene and chloroprene rubber (CPPD).				

N-(Cyclohexylthio)phthalimide	$C_{14}H_{15}NO_2S$	261.34	C034	R
Vulcanization retarder widely used in various rubber products. (Santogard PVI). CAS 17796-82-6				

D

Dehydrocostus lactone	Mx-18	S, ICB, PL
Sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the Compositae plant Saussurea lappa. The oil which is extracted from Saussurea lappa is used in perfumery and in the Orient for all kinds of diseases. Dehydrocostus lactone is present in the plant together with costunolide. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. (Only available in mix).		

Dermatophagoides Pteronyssinus/Pharinae	Mx-21	SA
House dust mite aeroallergen causing atopic dermatitis. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. Mix of 2 species for "Atopic" patch testing.		

Desoximetasone	376,46	D-057	ICB, CS
Like other topical corticosteroids, desoximetasone has anti-inflammatory, antipruritic, and vasoconstrictive properties. Once absorbed through the skin, topical corticosteroids are handled through pharmacokinetic pathways similar to systemically administered corticosteroids. Desoximetasone is a potent topical corticosteroid that should not be used with occlusive dressings. CAS 382-67-2			



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Dexamethasone- 21-phosphate disodium salt	$C_{22}H_{28}FNa_2O_8P$	516.40	D-046	CS
Corticosteroid of the group C (betamethasone) type. Used in eye and ear preparations and in systemic preparations. CAS 2392-39-4				
Diallyl disulfide	$C_6H_{10}S_2$	146.28	D-048	PL
One of the three principal low molecular weight haptens of garlic. Allylpropyl disulfide and allicin are the other haptens in garlic. CAS 2179-57-9				
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl- methane	$C_{13}H_{14}N_2$	198.27	D-001	E, I, R
Curing agent for epoxy resins and urethane elastomers. As corrosion inhibitor. Rubber additive (accelerator, antidegradant, retarder) in tires and heavy rubber products. Also used in adhesives and glues, laminates, paints and inks, PVC products, handbags, eyeglass frames, plastic jewelry, electric encapsulators, surface coatings, spandex clothing, hairnets, eyelash curlers, earphones, balls, shoe soles, face masks. Crossreacts with other p-amino substituted benzene compounds such as benzocaine and PABA. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. CAS 101-77-9				
2,5-Diaminotoluene sulfate				
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE (Art.No. D-002).				
DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	$C_8H_{14}N_4O_7$	278.22	D-044	ICB, C, H, LU
Preservative used in cosmetic creams, lotions, shampoos, hair gels, etc. (Germall II). Also known as 2,5-Diazolidinylurea. Cross: IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA, FORMALDEHYDE. CAS 78491-02-8.				
Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	$C_{14}H_8N_2S_4$	332.50	D-003	R

Accelerator for natural rubber, nitrile-butadiene, butyl and styrene-butadiene rubber. Retarder for chloroprene rubber. CAS 120-78-5



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane				
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE (Art.No. D-049).				
Dibucaine hydrochloride	$C_{20}H_{30}ClN_3O_2$	379.92	D-005	ICB, V
As local anesthetic agent (Cinchocaine HCl, Nupercaine HCl, Percaine, Cincaïne). Cross: Lidocaine. PA. CAS 61-12-1				
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol				
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BHT (Art.No. D-006).				
Dibutyl phthalate	$C_{16}H_{22}O_4$	278.35	D-007	PG
As emollient in aerosol antiperspirants. As insect repeller and as plasticizer in various plastic materials. CAS 84-74-2				
N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	$(C_4H_9NH)_2CS$	188.37	D-038	SH, R
Accelerator for mercaptan-modified chloroprene rubber. Activator for ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers and natural rubber. Antidegradant for natural rubber-latex and thermoplastic styrene-butadiene rubber. CAS 109-46-6				
DICHLOROPHENE	$C_{13}H_{10}Cl_2O_2$	269.13	D-008	O
As bactericide, fungicide, and algicide in soaps, cosmetics, shampoos, dentifrices, toothpaste, mouthwashes, deodorants, foot powders, papers, adhesives and bandages, and cooling fluids. Cross: hexachlorophene. CAS 97-23-4				



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Diclofenac sodium salt	$C_{14}H_{10}Cl_2NNaO_2$	318.13	D-061	CAD

Diclofenac (marketed as Voltaren, Voltarol, Diclon, Dicloflex Difen, Difene, Cataflam, Pennsaid, Rhumalgan, Modifenac, Abitren, Arthrotec and Zolterol, with various drug dose combinations) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) taken to reduce inflammation and an analgesic reducing pain in conditions such as in arthritis or acute injury. It can also be used to reduce menstrual pain, dysmenorrhea. The name is derived from its chemical name: 2-(2,6-dichloranilino) phenylacetic acid. CAS 15307-79-6

Dicloxacillin sodium salt hydrate	$C_{19}H_{16}C_{12}N_3NaO_5 \cdot H_2O$	510.32	D-058	CAD
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Dicloxacillin is a narrow spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class. It is used to treat infections caused by susceptible Gram-positive bacteria. Notably, it is active against beta-lactamase-producing organisms such as Staphylococcus aureus, which would otherwise be resistant to most penicillins. It is very similar to flucloxacillin and these two agents are considered interchangeable. Dicloxacillin is available under a variety of trade names. CAS 13412-64-1

2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexylester	$C_{24}H_{31}NO_4$	366.24	D-062	SU
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The UV-A sun filter 2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexylester provides efficient protection in the long-wave UVA-I range with an absorption spectrum of up to 400 nm it provides high absorption specifically in the deep-acting wavelengths. Uvinul A+. Diethylamino Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzoate. CAS 302776-68-7

Diethyleneglycol diacrylate	$C_{10}H_{14}O_5$	214.21	D-009	MP
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Cross-linking acrylate monomer for use in coatings, adhesives, and printing plates of prepolymer type (DEGDA). CAS 4074-88-8



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Diethylene- triamine	$C_4H_{13}N_3$	103.17	D-010	E

Hardener for epoxy resins. Also known as DETA. **Cross: ethylenediamine dihydrochloride.** CAS 111-40-0

DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO

TRIAZONE	$C_{44}H_{59}N_7O_5$	765.50	D-063	SU
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Dioctyl butamido triazone. Uvasorb HEB. Sun filter for use in sunscreen products. CAS 154702-15-5

N,N-Diethyl-2-methyl- 1,4-phenylene- diamine-HCl

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to N,N-DIETHYLTOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE HCL (Art.No. D-011).

N,N-DIETHYL- p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE

SULFATE	$C_{10}H_{16}N_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$	262.33	A-007	P
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Color developer and high speed black and aniline sulfate white film developer in photography (TSS, Agfa). Also known as 4-Amino-N,N-diethyl-aniline sulfate. **May cause lichen planus.** CAS 6283-63-2

N,N'-Diethyl- thiourea

	$(C_2H_5NH)_2CS$	132.25	D-039	R, SH
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Accelerator for mercaptanmodified chloroprene rubber. Antidegradant for natural, nitrile-butadiene, styrene-butadiene, and chloroprene rubbers. CAS 105-55-5

N,N-DIETHYLTOLUENE- 2,5-DIAMINE HCL

	$C_{11}H_{19}ClN_2$	214.74	D-011	P
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Color developer for Eastman print and Gevacolor color development baths



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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(CD-2). Also known as N,N-Diethyl-2-methyl-1,4-phenylene-diamine-HCl.
CAS 2051-79-8

Diltiazem

hydrochloride	$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4 \cdot HCl$	450.98	D-060	CAD
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Diltiazem HCl is a member of the group of drugs known as benzothiazepines, which are a class of calcium channel blockers, used in the treatment of hypertension, angina pectoris, and some types of arrhythmia. It is a class 3 anti-anginal drug, and a class IV antidysrhythmic. It incites very minimal reflex sympathetic changes. Diltiazem HCl is a potent vasodilator, increasing blood flow and variably decreasing the heart rate via strong depression of A-V node conduction. Its pharmacological activity is somewhat similar to verapamil. CAS 33286-22-5

N,N-Dimethylaminoethyl-

methacrylate	$C_8H_{15}NO_2$	157.21	D-045	DS, MA, DMP
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Amine activator in visible light-cured dental acrylic composite materials.
CAS 2867-47-2

3-(Dimethylamino)-1-

propylamine	$C_5H_{14}N_2$	102.18	D-053	C, E
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Intermediate substance in the synthesis of alkylamidopropyl dimethylamines/alkylamidobetaines and found as an impurity in cosmetic surfactants present in e.g. shampoos. 3-(Dimethylamino)propylamine is also used as a hardener of epoxy resins, as an additive in fuel, dyes, pesticides and binding agents. It is also used in the production of ion-exchangers. (DMPA)
CAS 109-55-7

Dimethyl dihydroxy

ethylene urea		D-052	TF
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Non-Formaldehyde type of textile resin for "wash and wear" colored and white fabrics and shirtings, draperies and sheeting. Chlorine resistant. (Fixapret NF).



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Dimethyl fumarate	$C_6H_8O_4$	144.12	D-066	V

This compound is used as an antifungal substance in products such as sofas, helmets, clothes etc. It is packed normally in pads where the substance sublimates and might penetrate leather etc. CAS 62449-7

Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea	$C_5H_{10}N_2O_5$	178.14	D-012	ICB, TF
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Formaldehyde type of textile resin (Fixapret CPN, 74% active component).

Dimethylol dihydroxy ethyleneurea,modified			D-050	TF
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Low-Formaldehyde type of textile resin for "wash and wear" colored and white fabrics and shirtings, Viscose and mixtures with synthetic materials. (Fixapret ECO).

4,4-Dimethyl- oxazolidine	$C_5H_{11}NO$	101.15	Comp. in O D-015	
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Preservative for latex paints and emulsions and for cooling fluids (component in Bioban CS 1135 by 74.7%). D-015: **Bioban CS 1135** also contains 3,4,4-Trimethyloxazolidine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately. Also known as DIMETHYL OXAZOLIDINE. CAS 51200-87-4.

N,N-Dimethyl -4-toluidine	$C_9H_{13}N$	135.21	D-016	DS
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Amine accelerator for the polymerization of e.g. dental methacrylic restorative materials. CAS 99-97-8

N,N-Dibeta-naphtyl- 4-phenylene- diamine	$C_{26}H_{20}N_2$	360.46	D-017	R
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Antidegradant for latex, nitrile rubber, styrene-butadiene, and nitrile-butadiene rubber (DBNPD). CAS 93-46-9



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Diocetyl phthalate	$C_{24}H_{38}O_4$	390.57	D-018	PG
Plasticizer in various plastic materials. Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP, DOP). CAS 117-81-7				
Di pentamethylenethiuram disulfide	$(C_5H_{10}NCS_2)_2$	320.60	D-019	S, IS, R
Accelerator and vulcanizing agent for latex (gloves) and butyl rubber Also known as PTD. CAS 94-37-1				
DIPENTENE (oxidized)	$C_{10}H_{16}$	136.24	D-020	B, O
Pressure stabilizer in oils. Solvent for lacquers, inks, polishes, etc. Commercial dipentene also contains other terpenes (Limonene). CAS 138-86-3				
Di phenhydramine hydrochloride	$C_{17}H_{22}ClNO$	291.82	D-021	SP
Antihistaminic drug. PA. CAS 147-24-0				
1,3-Di phenyl- guanidine	$C_{13}H_{13}N_3$	211.27	D-022	R, SH
Medium accelerator for use with thiazoles and sulfenamides in various rubber products. CAS 102-06-7				
Di phenylmethane-4,4- diisocyanate	$C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$	250.26	D-023	I
Diisocyanate in the production of polyurethane lacquers, foam plastics, rubber, and glues (MDI). CAS 101-68-8				
N,N'-Di phenyl-p-phenyl- enediamine	$C_{18}H_{16}N_2$	260.34	D-024	R
Antidegradant for nitrile-butadiene rubber, natural, styrene-butadiene, isoprene, butadiene, and chloroprene rubbers (DPPD). CAS 74-31-7				



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
N,N'-Di phenyl-thiourea	$C_{13}H_{12}N_2S$	228.32	D-025	PG, R, SH
Accelerator and activator for neoprene rubber and ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers used for rubber products such as wet suits, goggles, knee brace and gloves. In sulfur dyes and as heat stabilizer in PVC adhesive tape backing (Thiocarbanilide, DPTU). CAS 102-08-9				
Direct Orange 34			D-051	TF
Azo dye (stilbene) belonging to the direct dye class for coloring cellulosic textiles. Colour Index no is 40215.				
Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate	$C_{20}H_{12}N_4 Na_2O_{12}S_4$	674.59	D-064	SU
Neo Heliopan AP, Bisimidazylate; 2,2'-(1,4-Phenylene) bis-(1-Hbenzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid, monosodium salt). Sun filter for use in sunscreen products. CAS 180898-37-7				
DISPERSE BLUE 3	$C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_3$	296.33	D-026	TF
Textile dye of anthraquinone type. Dye in nylon, acrylic, polyester and acetate. Stocking dye (C.I. 61505). CAS 2475-46-9				
Disperse Blue 35		296.27	D-027	TF
Textile dye of anthraquinone type. Dye in nylon, acrylic, polyester, and acetate. PT. CAS 12222-75-2				
Disperse Blue 85			D-028	TF
Textile dye of azo type.				
Disperse Blue 106			D-040	TF
Monoazo dye used for secondary cellulose fabrics (polyester blouses, garment linings, etc.)				



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Disperse Blue 124	$C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_4S$	367.47	D-041	TF

Azo dye used for secondary cellulose acetate fabrics (stockings, garment linings, etc.). CAS 61951-51-7

Disperse Blue 153			D-029	TF
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Textile dye of anthraquinone type.

Disperse Brown 1	$C_{16}H_{15}Cl_3N_4O_4$	433.68	D-030	TF
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Textile dye of azo type.

Disperse Orange 1	$C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_2$	318.34	D-031	TF
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Textile dye of azo type. Dye in terylene C.I. 11080. CAS 2581-69-3

DISPERSE ORANGE 3	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_2$	242.24	D-032	ICB, SH, TF
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Textile dye of azo type (C.I. 11005). CAS 730-40-5

Disperse Red 1	$C_{16}H_{18}N_4O_3$	314.35	D-034	TF
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Textile dye of azo type. Dye in nylon and polyester. Stocking dye (C.I. 11005). CAS 2872-52-8

DISPERSE RED 17	$C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_4$	344.37	D-035	TF
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Textile dye of azo type. Dye in acetate, silk, wool, and cotton. Stocking dye (C.I. 11210). CAS 3179-89-3

Disperse Yellow 3	$C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_2$	269.31	D-036	ICB, TF
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Textile dye of azo type. Dye in acetate and nylon. Stocking dye (C.I. 11855). CAS 2832-40-8



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Disperse Yellow 9	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_4$	274.24	D-037	TF

Textile dye of nitro type. Dye in terylene (C.I. 10375). CAS 6373-73-5

4,4'-Dithiodimor- pholine

$C_8H_{16}N_2O_2S_2$	236.35	D-054	SH
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It is a vulcanizing agent and promoter of natural and synthetic rubber, it can release the sulphur in the vulcanizing temperature. It can be used in the butyl rubber to produce tyre, butyl inner tube of tire, rubber belt and anti-heat rubber products, it also can be used as pitch stabilizer in the express-way. (DTDM). CAS 103-34-4

DMDM

HYDANTOIN	$C_7H_{12}N_2O_4$	188.07	D-047	ICB, C
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Functions as a formaldehyde donor and is used as a preservative in cosmetic products and is active against fungi, yeasts, and bacteria. Products preserved are of the type shampoos, skin-care products, hair conditioners, makeup, hair rinses, and cleanliness products. Also used in herbicides, polymers, color photography, latex paints, floor waxes, cutting oils, adhesives, copying paper, inks. CAS 6440-58-0

DODECYL GALLATE

$C_{19}H_{30}O_5$	338.45	D-042	B, C
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Antioxidant in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams and emulsions, various fats, oils, waxes, and foods such as margarine (laurylgallate). CAS 1166-52-5

Dodecyl- mercaptan

$C_{12}H_{26}S$	202.41	D-043	R, SH
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Polymerization inhibitor added to polyurethane resins and Neoprene glues for use, e.g., in the shoe industry. CAS 112-55-0



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Doxycycline monohydrate	$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8 \cdot H_2O$	462.45	D-059	CAD

Doxycycline is a semisynthetic broad-spectrum antibiotic or antibacterial belongs to the tetracycline family. It is used to treat urinary tract infections, gum disease, and bacterial infections such as gonorrhea, chlamydia and *Bacillus anthracis*. It is also used to treat acne. **CAS 17086-28-1**

DROMETRI-ZOLE	$C_{13}H_{11}N_3O$	225.25	H-016	C, DS, PG, DMP
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UV-adsorber for use in plastics, cosmetics, dental materials, acrylic materials, dyes, etc. Also known as 2(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazol, Tinuvin P. **CAS 2440-22-4**

DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE	$C_{28}H_{34}O_8S_2$	562.70	D-055	SU
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UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Trade name is Silatrizole & Mexoryl XL. 2-(2H-Benzotriazole-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3'-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]phenol. **CAS 155633-54-8**

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Econazole nitrate	$C_{18}H_{16}ClN_3O_4$	373.65	E-021	ME
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Antifungal agent of the imidazole type used in topical and vaginal preparations to prevent growth of dermatophytes, yeast, and mold. **Cross: miconazole, nilconazole. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. CAS 24169-02-6**

Eosin	$C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$	647.90	E-022	LU
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Red dye belonging to the xanthene group. Back in the 1920-30s it was used in high concentrations in lipsticks. Nowadays it is also used as



<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
coloring agent in nail polish, wool, silk, and paper. It is now approved by the FDA for use in inks, drugs, and cosmetics except for eye cosmetics, and as topical low concentrated antiseptics. Also known as 2',4',5',7'-Tetrabromofluorescein. C.I. 45380:2. CAS 15086-94-9			

Epoxy acrylate	500	E-001	MP
Acrylate oligomer for use in UV-reactive inks and varnishes.			

Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A	370	E-002	S, ICB, SH, IS, DMP
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Resin, based on epichlorhydrin and bisphenol A for use in adhesives, surface coatings, electrical insulation, plasticizers, polymer stabilizers, laminates, surface coatings, paints and inks, product finishers, PVC products, vinyl gloves, etc. Also in the building industry, electron microscopy, and sculpture. Oligomers may vary in molecular weight from 340 and higher. The higher the molecular weight, the less sensitizing the compound. **May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. UCU.**

Epoxy resin, Bisphenol F	B-035	E	
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Resin, based on Epichlorhydrin and Bisphenol F for use in adhesives, casting and tooling, epoxy coatings, coil coatings, marine and protective coatings, potting and encapsulation. Typical uses include compositions for the building and civil engineering industries, e.g. flooring compounds, adhesives, mortars and grouts. Often used in combination with Bisphenol A liquid epoxy resin. Also known as EPIKOTE Resin 862. CAS 28064-14-4

Epoxy resin, cycloaliphatic	370	E-020	E
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Resin based on diglycidyl ester of hexahydrophthalic acid. Its main use is for the manufacture of electrical insulating components (bushings, apparatus parts, insulators).



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Erythromycin				
base	$C_{37}H_{67}NO_{13}$	733.94	E-024	CAD

Erythromycin is a macrolide antibiotic that has an antimicrobial spectrum similar to or slightly wider than that of penicillin, and is often used for people that have an allergy to penicillins. For respiratory tract infections, it has better coverage of atypical organisms, including mycoplasma and Legionellosis. It is also used to treat outbreaks of chlamydia, syphilis, acne, and gonorrhea. In structure, this macrocyclic compound contains a 14-membered lactone ring with ten asymmetric centers and two sugars (L-cladinose and D-desoamine), making it a compound very difficult to produce via synthetic methods. Erythromycin is produced from a strain of the actinomycete *Saccharopolyspora erythraea*, formerly known as *Streptomyces erythraeus*. CAS 114-07-8

7-ETHYLBICYCLOOXA- ZOLIDINE

$C_7H_{13}NO_2$	143.18	A-017	O
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Preservative in cooling fluids. Trade name is Bioban CS 1246. CAS 7747-35-5.

Ethyl acrylate	$C_5H_8O_2$	100.12	E-004	ICB, MN, MP
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Acrylic monomer in the production of textile and paper coatings, leather finish resins, and adhesives (EA). CAS 140-88-5

ETHYL CYANO- ACRYLATE

$C_6H_7NO_2$	125.10	E-023	MA
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Acrylate compound used in instant glues to mend broken nails and to adhere glue-impregnated silk or linen to the nail plate, which is then filed to shape the nail. Instant glues are also used in medicine to glue tissues and skin cracks. The glue is also used to attach hair and to glue shoes, plastics, and many other materials. Technical Products and Impurities: The composition of a typical cyanoacrylate glue is 90.6% ethyl cyanoacrylate, 9.0% polymethylmethacrylate, 0.4% hydroquinone, and trace amounts of organic sulfonic acid. The commercial product Krazy Glue was introduced in 1973 and is reported to contain 99.95% ethyl cyanoacrylate and 0.05% undefined acrylic contaminants. The product Super Glue marketed by Loctite Corporation since December 1973 is essentially ethyl cyanoacrylate. Other companies have marketed similar cyano- acrylate adhesives under



Formula **FW** **Art.No** **Series**

name Super Glue, causing confusion in identifying Super Glue as the ethyl ester. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 7085-85-0

Ethylenediamine

dihydrochloride $C_2H_{10}Cl_2N_2$ 133.02 E-005 ICB, C, E, P, O

Stabilizer in steroid creams and rubber latex. Inhibitor in antifreeze solutions and cooling fluids. May also be present in floor-polish removers. Component in nystatin cream and aminophylline. Epoxy curing agent. Accelerator in color development baths in photography. Used also in veterinary preparations, electroplating and electrophoretic gels, dyes, fungicides, insecticides, synthetic waxes, textile lubricants, eye and nose drops, and as solvent for casein, albumin, shellac (EDA). **Cross:** EDTA, antazoline, aminophylline, promethazine HCl, piperazine. **May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions.** UCU. CAS 333-18-6

Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid

disodiumsalt $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$
dihydrate $Na_2O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$ 372.24 E-006 V

As chelating agent for metals and as pharmaceutical aid (chelating agent). As preservative in cosmetic products. Also as anticoagulant (EDTA). CAS 6381-92-6

Ethyleneglycol

dimethacrylate $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$ 198.22 E-007 DS, MA, MN,
MP, DMP, DMS

Cross-linking methacrylic monomer in dental composites, sealants, prostheses, adhesives, artificial nails, printing inks, etc. (EGDMA). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 97-90-5

Ethylene urea $C_3H_6N_2O$ 86.10 E-008 V

Finishing agent for textiles and leather. Also used to formulate lacquers, plasticizers and adhesives. Insecticide. CAS 120-93-4

2-Ethylhexyl

acrylate $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$ 184.28 E-009 MP

Acrylic monomer for use in UV-curable coatings and inks. Ingredient in some acrylic-based adhesive tapes (EHA). CAS 103-11-7



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA	$C_{17}H_{27}NO_2$	277.41	E-018	SU

UV-B absorbing agent in sunscreens and cosmetic creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, moisturizers, nail polish, etc. (Eusolex 6007, Escalol 507, Octyldimethyl-PABA, 2-Ethylhexyl-4-dimethylaminobenzoate). CAS 21245-02-3.

ETHYLHEXYL METHOXY-CINNAMATE	$C_{18}H_{26}O_3$	290.18	E-019	SU
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UV-B absorbing agent in sunscreens and cosmetic creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. (Parsol MCX, Escalol 557). CAS 5466-77-3

ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE			O-010	SU
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UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as 2,4,6-trianilino-p-(carbo-2-ethylhexyl-1-oxi)-1,3,5-triazine. Trade name is Uvinyl T 150. CAS 88122-99-0

ETHYL-PARABEN	$C_9H_{10}O_3$	166.17	E-010	V
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Preservative in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics, and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Ethyl-4-hydroxybenzoate. CAS 120-47-8

N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-phenylenediamine sulfate salt	$C_{11}H_{20}N_2O_5S \cdot H_2O$	310.37	E-011	P
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Color developer for Kodacolor II film identical to Flexicolor or C-41 process (CD-4). CAS 25646-77-9

Ethyl methacrylate	$C_6H_{10}O_2$	114.15	E-012	MN, MP
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Methacrylic monomer for use in, e.g., artificial nail products, dentures, hearing aids, printing plates, and bone cement (EMA). CAS 97-63-2



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
N-Ethyl-N-(2-methane-sulfonamidoethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-PPD-sesquisulfate, hydrate, (CD-3)	$C_{12}H_{21}N_3$ $O_2S \cdot 1,5H_2SO_4$	436.52	E-013	P

Colour developer for Eastman color negativ film and Ektachrome reversal film. (CD-3). CAS 25646-71-3

4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitro-trimethylene) dimorpholine	$C_{13}H_{25}N_3O_4$	287.36	Comp. in O E-014	
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Preservative for use in cooling fluids, crude oil, diesel fuel, heating oil, etc. 4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitro-trimethylene)dimorpholine is present in Bioban P 1487 (trade name) by 20 %. Bioban P 1487 also contains 4-(2-Nitrobutyl) morpholine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately.
CAS 37304-88-4

N-Ethyl-p-toluene-sulfonamide	$C_9H_{13}NO_2S$	199.27	E-015	DS, DMP
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Resin carrier in dental materials used for isolating cavities below restorations. Plasticizer in PVA lacquers, polyamides, cellulose acetate etc.
CAS 80-39-7

EUGENOL	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	164.21	E-016	B, DS, F, DMP, DMS
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As fragrance in perfumery as substitute for oil of Cloves. Dental analgesic in impression materials and periodontal packings. In the production of Vanillin. Insect attractant. **May elicit contact urticaria.** **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN**, isoeugenol, benzoin, propanidid.
CAS 97-53-0

Evernia furfuracea		E-026	F	
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(Psued) Evernia furfuracea (tree moss) is a lichen that grows on the bark of firs and pines. The lichen is rather sensitive to air pollution, its presence



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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usually indicating the good air conditions in the growing place. In ancient Egypt it was also found packed into mummies. **CAS** 90028-67-4

Evernic acid	$C_{17}H_{16}O_7$	332.32	E-017	SP
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Acid present in different lichens. One of the three most common lichen haptens. **Cross:** oak moss. **PA.** **CAS** 537-09-7

F

FARNESOL	$C_{15}H_{26}O$	222.37	F-004	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumed products. FARNESOL is a nature identical ingredient originally found in orange blossoms, rose, jasmin or linden flowers. It inhibits the bacterial activity responsible for unpleasant odors, acne and the athlete's foot, while at the same time not affecting the natural skin flora. Also used as a pesticide. Also known as 2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol, 3,7,11-trimethyl-. **CAS** 4602-84-0.

2,2'-THIOBIS(4-CHLORO-PHENOL)	$C_{12}H_8Cl_2O_2S$	287.18	F-001	SP
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Fungicide especially used against *Monosporium apiospermum*. Topical antifungal and antibacterial agent in hairdressings, antifungal creams, and ointments, also used as thermoplastic resin. **Cross (photo):** bithionol, hexachlorophene. **PA.** **PT.** **PL.** **CAS** 97-24-5

FERRIC CHLORIDE	Cl_3Fe	162.2	I-016	MET
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FERRIC CHLORIDE, also generally known as Iron(III)chloride, is an industrial scale commodity chemical compound. In industrial application, FERRIC CHLORIDE is used in sewage treatment and drinking water production. FERRIC CHLORIDE is necessary for the etching of photogravure plates for printing photographic and fine art images in intaglio and for etching rotogravure cylinders used in the printing industry. FERRIC CHLORIDE is also used in veterinary practice. **CAS** 7705-08-0



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
FORMALDEHYDE CH_2O	30.03	F-002	S, ICB, DS, H, O, SH, IS

Used in the production of urea, phenolic melamine and acetale resins. In textile products. As astringent, disinfectant, preservative in cosmetics, metal-working fluids, shampoos, etc. Other exposure areas include antiperspirant in cosmetics, anticracking agent in dental plastics, anhidrotics, chipboard production, cleaning products, disinfectants and deodorizers, dry-cleaning materials, glues, mineral wool production, paints and coatings, paper industry, phenolic resins and urea plastics in adhesives and footwear, photographic paper and solutions, polishes, printing materials, tanning agents, wart remedies, embalming solutions, fertilizers, wood composites, insulation. *Formaldehyde releasers*: Bakzid P, Biocide DS 5249, Bronopol, Dantoin MDMH, DMDM HYDANTOIN, Dowicil 200, Germall 115, Germall II, Grotan BK, Hexamethylenetetramine, KM 103, Paraformaldehyde, Parmetol K50, Polyoxymethylene urea, Preventol D1, -D2, -D3. **Cross: aryl-sulfonamide resin, chloroallyl-hexaminium chloride.** May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. PT. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. NICU. CAS 50-00-0

Framycetin sulphate

$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{46}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{13}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 712.72 F-005 LU, ME

Framycetin, a broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic, is usually bactericidal in action. For local use in the treatment of infections caused by pyogenic organisms, in particular *S. aureus*, the proteus group of bacteria, coliforms and *P. aeruginosa*. Cross sensitization may occur among the group of Streptomyces derived antibiotics (neomycin, paromomycin, kanamycin) of which framycetin is a member, but this is not invariable. Also known as Neomycin B, Framycetin, Soframycin. ICU. CAS 4146-30-9.

Fusidic acid sodium salt

$\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{47}\text{NaO}_6$ 538.70 F-003 ICB, ME, LU

Antibiotic agent used in the treatment or prevention of cutaneous infections, mainly *Staphylococcus aureus*. Contact dermatitis often associated with treatment of leg ulcers or atopic dermatitis. CAS 751-94-0



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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G

Gentamicin sulfate

 $C_{19.21}H_{39.43}$ $N_5O_7 \cdot 2.5H_2SO_4$

G-006

ME

Topical and systemic broad-spectrum antibiotic with bactericidal action. Also used in ophthalmic drugs. **Cross: neomycin sulfate.** CAS 1405-41-0

GERANIOL

 $C_{10}H_{18}O$

154.25

G-001

F

As fragrance in perfumery. As insect attractant. CAS 106-24-1

Geranium oil

Bourbon

G-002

F

Fragrance for use in various perfumes. Odorant for tooth and dusting powders, ointments, etc. CAS 8000-46-2

GLUTARAL

 $C_5H_8O_2$

100.12

G-003

ICB, P, SH,
DMS

In sterilization of endoscopic instruments, dental and barber equipment. Used as embalming fluid, in electron microscopy. Tanning agent for leather. Hardener for photographic gelatin. Pharmacological agent used for hyperhidrosis and antifungal purposes and for treatment of warts and some bullous diseases as well as herpes infections. Also known as Glutaraldehyde. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 111-30-8

Glyceryl monothioglycolate

(GLYCERYL THIO-

GLYCOLATE)

 $C_5H_{10}SO_4$

166.22

G-004

ICB, H

Component in "acid" permanent waving formulations, mainly for use in hairdressing salons. CAS 30618-84-9.

Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate

dihydrate

 $AuNa_3(S_2O_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$

526.27

G-005

ICB, DS,
MET, DMP



Formula *FW* *Art.No* *Series*

Gold derivative used for screening of contact allergy to dental gold materials. CAS 10233-88-2

H

Hexachlorophene

$C_{13}H_6Cl_6O_2$ 406.91 H-001 SP

Topical antiseptic in germicidal soaps, creams, deodorants, cleansers, shampoos, after-shave creams, pHisoHex surgical cleanser. **Cross: bithionol, halogenated salicylanilides.** PA. CAS70-30-4

Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl) triazine

$C_9H_{21}N_3O_3$ 219.29 H-002 C, O

Bactericide in cooling fluids and various cosmetic products, acting as formaldehyde liberator. Active component in **Grotan BK**. CAS 4719-04-4

Hexamethylene diisocyanate

$C_8H_{12}N_2O_2$ 168.20 H-022 I

Isocyanate monomer in polyurethane paints and lacquers (HDI). CAS 822-06-0

Hexamethylene tetramine

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to METHENAMINE (Art.No. H-003).

1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate

$C_{12}H_{18}O_4$ 226.28 H-004 DS, MA, MN, MP, DMP

Common acrylic monomer in UV-cured inks, adhesives, coatings, photore-sists, castings, artificial nails, etc. (HDDA). Monomer in dental composite materials. CAS 13048-33-4



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
1,6-Hexanediol diglycidylether	$C_{12}H_{22}O_4$	230.90	H-026	E

Diglycidyl hexanediol, difunctional glycidyl ether of hexyl alcohol; containing 2 epoxide groups (three-membered ring cyclic ethers that are also known as oxiranes or alkylene oxides). It is used as a general purpose diluent to reduce viscosity of epoxy resins, favoring improved filler loading and substrate wetting and resulting in faster curing time. End applications include coating, adhesive, casting, laminating, encapsulation or foam. It is also used as a stabilizer for chlorinated vinyl resins and rubber. It is used as a chemical intermediate to make other compounds. 2,2'-(1,6-hexanediylbis(oxymethylene))bis-oxirane. CAS 16096-31-4

Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde

$C_6H_5CH=C(C_6H_{13})$ CHO ($C_{15}H_{20}O$)	216.35	H-025	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumed products. Odor Profile Floral, Jasmin, Waxy. Olfactory Description: Similar to alpha amyl cinnamic aldehyde but with a finer, more floral and delicate character. Found in Acid Cleaner Liquid, Detergent TAED, Alcoholic Lotion, Fabric Softener, Anti Perspirant, Foam Bath, Bleach, Hard Surface Cleaner, Deo Stick Shampoo, Detergent Perborate. Soap. alpha-Hexylcinnamaldehyde. CAS 101-86-0. HEXYL CINNAMAL

Homosalate	$C_{16}H_{22}O_3$	262.35	H-024	SU
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UV adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Found in e.g. Coppertone products. (3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl salicylate). CAS 118-56-9

Hydantoin	$C_3H_4N_2O_2$	100.08	H-027	CAD
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Hydantoin, also known as glycolyurea, is an imidazole analogue. Hydantoin and its derivatives are used in the preparation of textile softeners, lubricants, resins, and agrochemicals. They have bacteriostatic and bacteriacidal capabilities useful preservatives against bacteria and fungi. They have antibacterial, antifungal, antiprotozoal, and anthelmintic activity. They are used in manufacturing pharmaceuticals especially anticonvulsant drugs such as phenytoin, ethotoin, and methyphenytoin. CAS 461-72-3



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Hydrazine sulfate	$H_6N_2O_4S$	130.12	H-005	O

Used as flux for soldering brass, copper, aluminium, and other metals. Pressure stabilizer in cutting oils. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 10034-93-2

HYDROABIETYL

ALCOHOL	$C_{20}H_{34}O$	290.54	A-002	C, PG
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Organic alcohol derived from wood rosin. For use in adhesives, mascara, inks, sealants, etc. Plasticizer in plastic materials. Also known as Abitol. CAS 26266-77-3

Hydrochloro- thiazide

$C_7H_8ClN_3O_4S_2$	297.73	H-029	CAD
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Hydrochlorothiazide, sometimes abbreviated HCT, HCTZ, or HZT is a popular diuretic drug that acts by inhibiting the kidneys' ability to retain water. This reduces the volume of the blood, decreasing blood return to the heart and thus cardiac output and, by other mechanisms, is believed to lower peripheral vascular resistance. Hydrochlorothiazide is sold both as a generic drug and under a large number of brand names, including: Apo-Hydro, Aquazide H, Dichlotride, Hydrodiuril, HydroSaluric, Microzide, Oretic. CAS 58-93-5

Hydrocortisone-

17-butyrate	$C_{25}H_{36}O_6$	432.62	H-021	ICB, CS
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Used as a topical corticosteroid with anti inflammatory properties. Marker for topical corticosteroid allergy. CAS 13609-67-1

Hydrogen peroxide

H_2O_2	34.02	H-006	H
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Component in hair bleaches. Topical antiseptic agent. CAS 7722-84-1

Hydroquinone

$C_6H_6O_2$	110.11	H-007	H, P, PG
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Inhibitor in acrylic monomers. Antioxidant in animal feed. As photographic reducer and developer (HQ). **Cross: resorcinol. May cause depigmentation.** CAS 123-31-9



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Hydroquinone mono-benzylether	$C_{13}H_{12}O_2$	200.23	H-019	SH

Antidegradant added to rubber products. Inhibitor in acrylic resins. **May cause depigmentation.** CAS 103-16-2

Hydroxycitronellal	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	170.25	H-008	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumes, antiseptics, insecticides and household products. **Cross: citronellal, geranial, methoxycitronellal.** May produce hyperpigmentation. CAS 107-75-5

2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate	$C_5H_8O_3$	116.12	H-009	MN, MP
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Acrylic monomer for use in UV-inks, adhesives, lacquers, artificial nails etc. (HEA). CAS 818-61-1

2-Hydroxyethyl-methacrylate	$C_6H_{10}O_3$	130.15	H-010	ICB, DS, MA, DMS, MP, DMP, MN
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Methacrylic monomer for use in UV-inks, adhesives, lacquers, dental materials, artificial nails etc. (HEMA). CAS 868-77-9

HYDROXYLAMINE

HCL	ClH_4NO	69.49	H-011	P
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Reducing agent in photography, textiles, chemistry, etc. In floor lacquers and as antioxidant for fatty acids and soaps. Also known as Hydroxylammonium chloride. CAS 5470-11-1

HYDROXYLAMINE

SULFATE	$H_8N_2O_6S$	164.15	H-012	P
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As reducing agent in photography, textiles, chemistry, etc. Also known as Hydroxylammoniumsulfate. CAS 10039-54-0



<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
2,2-bis(4-(2-Hydroxy-3-methacryloxy-propoxy)phenyl)propane			
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA) (Art.No. H-013).			
2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone			
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BENZOPHENONE-3 (Art.No. H-014).			
2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone-5-sulfonic acid			
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BENZOPHENONE-4 (Art.No. H-023)			
2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone			
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BENZOPHENONE-10 (Art.No. H-020)			
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol			
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to TRIS(HYDROXY-METHYL)NITROMETHANE (Art.No. H-015).			
2(2-Hydroxy-5-methyl-phenyl) benzotriazol			
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to DROMETRIZOLE. (Art.No. H-016)			
Hydroxypropyl acrylate	$C_6H_{10}O_3$	130.15	H-017 MP
Acrylic monomer for use in UV inks, lacquers, adhesives, etc. 2-Hydroxy-1-propylacrylate, 95%. CAS 25584-83-2			



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
2-Hydroxypropyl-methacrylate	$C_7H_{12}O_3$	144.17	H-018	MA, MN, MP

Monofunctional methacrylic monomer in dental composites and sealants, UV-curable resins for inks etc. (HPMA). CAS 923-26-2

Hydroxyzine hydrochloride	$C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl$	447.83	H-028	CAD
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Hydroxyzine is a first-generation antihistamine, of the piperazine class that is an H1 receptor antagonist. It is used primarily as an antihistamine for the treatment of itches and irritations, an antiemetic for the reduction of nausea, as a weak analgesic by itself and as an opioid potentiator, and as an anxiolytic for the treatment of anxiety. The drug is available in two formulations, the pamoate and the dihydrochloride or hydrochloride salts. Vistaril®, Equipose®, Masmoran®, Paxistil®, and Vistaril Pamoate® are preparations of the pamoate salt whilst Atarax®, Alamon®, Aterax®, Durrax®, Tran-Q®, Orgatrax®, Quies®, Vistaril Parenteral®, and Tranquizine® are hydroxyzine hydrochloride. CAS 2192-20-3

I

Ibuprofen	$C_{13}H_{18}O_2$	206.3	I-010	CAD
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Ibuprofen (from the earlier nomenclature iso-butyl-propanoic-phenolic acid) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) originally marketed as Nurofen and since under various trademarks, including Act-3, Advil, Brufen, Dorival, Herron Blue, Panafen, Motrin, Nuprin and Burana (Finland), Ipren or Ibumetin (Denmark and Sweden), Ibuprom (Poland), IbuHEXAL, Ibusal (Finland), Fenpaed (Ireland), Moment (Italy), Ibux (Norway), Íbúfen (Iceland), Ibalgin (Czech Republic), Bupuren (South Korea), Neofen (Croatia), Eve (Japan), Nurofen and Advil (Australia). It is used for relief of symptoms of arthritis, primary dysmenorrhoea, fever, and as an analgesic, especially where there is an inflammatory component. Ibuprofen has no antiplatelet (blood-thinning) effect. CAS 15687-27-1



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
IMIDAZOLIDINYL				
UREA	$C_{11}H_{16}N_8O_8$	388.31	I-001	ICB, C, H, IS, LU

Preservative for lotions, creams, hair conditioners, shampoos, deodorants and topical drugs. Formaldehyde releaser. (Germall 115, Imidurea NF, Sept 115, Unicide U-13, Tristat IU, Biopure 100). CAS 39236-46-9

Indium	<i>In</i>	114.82	I-015	MET
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Indium is a chemical element with chemical symbol In and atomic number 49. This rare, soft, malleable and easily fusible poor metal is chemically similar to aluminium or gallium but more closely resembles zinc (zinc ores are also the primary source of this metal). Its current primary application is to form transparent electrodes from indium tin oxide in liquid crystal displays. It is widely used in thin-films to form lubricated layers (during World War II it was widely used to coat bearings in high-performance aircraft). It's also used for making particularly low melting point alloys, and is a component in some lead-free solders. Sometimes present in dental alloys. CAS 7440-74-6

Indium chloride	Cl_3In	221.18	I-011	MET
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Indium(III)chloride is a colorless salt finding some use in organic synthesis as a Lewis acid. It is also the most available soluble derivative of indium. Indiclör Indium In-111 Chloride is a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical intended for radiolabeling ProstaScint (capromab pendetide) used for in vivo diagnostic imaging procedures and for radiolabeling Zevalin (ibritumomab tiuxetan) in preparations used for radioimmunotherapy procedures. CAS 10025-82-8

Indium sulfate	$In_2(SO_4)_3$	517.81	I-013	MET
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Indium sulfate is readily soluble in water for uses such as in water treatment. Indium sulfate is being marketed as the newest miracle dietary supplement and is falsely advertised as a dietary aid as an enhancer of food and mineral absorption, an anti-aging supplement, a blood pressure lowering supplement. CAS 13464-82-9



<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
IODOPROPYNYL BUTYL-			
CARBAMATE $C_8H_{12}INO_2$	281.09	I-008	ICB, C, O

Compound used as fungicide and bactericide for wood and paint preservation and in cooling fluids. Now also permitted and used as a cosmetics preservative in products such as shampoos, lotions, creams, powders and baby products. (Troysan KK-108a). Trade name is Glycasil™. CAS 55406-53-6

Iridium	<i>Ir</i>	192.22	I-014	MET
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Iridium is a chemical element that has the symbol Ir and atomic number 77. A dense, very hard, brittle, silvery-white transition metal of the platinum family, iridium is used in high-strength alloys that can withstand high temperatures and occurs in natural alloys with platinum or osmium. Iridium is notable for being the most corrosion-resistant element known. It is used in high-temperature apparatus, electrical contacts, and as a hardening agent for platinum. The principal use of iridium is as a hardening agent in platinum alloys. Other uses: Crucibles and devices that require high temperatures. Electrical contacts (notable example: Pt-Ir spark plugs). Osmium-iridium alloys are used for compass bearings. Iridium is commonly used in complexes like $Ir(mppy)_3$ and other complexes in polymer LED technology to increase the efficiency from 25% to almost 100% due to triplet harvesting. Used in high-dose-radiation therapy for the treatment of prostate and other forms of cancer Iridium is used as a catalyst for carbonylation of methanol to produce acetic acid. Iridium is used in supercolliders in the production of antimatter, specifically antiprotons. CAS 7439-88-5

Iridium(III)chloride				
trihydrate	$Cl_3Ir \cdot 3H_2O$	352.62	I-012	MET

Iridium(III)chloride trihydrate is the principal starting material for most iridium chemistry. Among other uses it is used in the production of hydrogen peroxide. CAS 13569-57-8

Iron chloride				
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Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to FERRIC CHLORIDE (Art.No. I-016).



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
ISOAMYL p-METHOXY-CINNAMATE	$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$	248.40	I-009	SU

UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, waterproof sunscreens products etc. Trade name is Neo Heliopan E1000. CAS 71617-10-2

Isoeugenol	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	164.21	I-002	B, F
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Fragrance in perfumery, over-the-counter medicines, dental materials, foods. In the production of Vanillin flavor. Found in oils of nutmeg, ylang-ylang etc. Cross: EUGENOL. CAS 97-54-1

α-Isomethyl ionone	$C_{14}H_{22}O$	206.32	I-017	F
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α -Isomethyl ionone is used in many floral fragrances, particularly violet. Blends with and supports woody, leathery and oriental accords. CAS 127-51-5

Isophorone-diamine	$C_{10}H_{22}N_2$	170.29	I-006	E, I
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Common hardener for epoxy resins. Also a degradation product from Isophorone diisocyanate. (IPD). CAS 2855-13-2

Isophorone diisocyanate	$C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_2$	170.29	I-007	I
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Used in the manufacture of polyurethane plastics and lacquers (IPDI). Cross: Isophorone diamine. CAS 4098-71-9

ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	$C_{17}H_{34}O_2$	270.44	I-003	ICB, C
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Emollient in cosmetic and pharmaceutical bases. Has solvent properties. CAS 110-27-0



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl- -4-phenylene- diamine	$C_{15}H_{18}N_2$	226.32	I-004	S, ICB, R, SH
Antidegradant in natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, butadiene and chloroprene rubber (IPPD). CAS 101-72-4				

J				
Jasmine synthetic			J-001	F
Synthetic jasmine for use as fragrance in perfumery. Cross: benzylsalicylate.				

Jasmine absolute			J-002	F
Natural jasmine for use as fragrance in perfumery. Cross: benzylsalicylate. May produce hyperpigmentation. Also known as JASMINUM OFFICINALIS.				

Juni per tar				
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS (Art.No J-003).				

JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS			J-003	V
Tar obtained from distillation of Juniperus oxycedrus for use in, e.g., eczema and psoriatic medications and perfumes. Also known as Juniper tar.				

K

Kanamycin sulfate	$C_{18}H_{36.37}N_{45}O_{10.11}$ $\cdot H_2SO_4$		K-001	ME
Antibacterial agent similar to neomycin. Cross: neomycin, streptomycin, gentamicin sulfate, dihydrostreptomycin. CAS 25389-94-0				



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Ketoprofen	$C_{16}H_{14}O_3$	254.28	K-002B	CAD

Ketoprofen, (RS)2-(3-benzoylphenyl)-propionic acid (chemical formula $C_{16}H_{14}O_3$) is one of the propionic acid class of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic and antipyretic effects. It acts by inhibiting the body's production of prostaglandin. CAS 22071-15-4

L

LANOLIN ALCOHOL	W-001	S, IS
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Different types of alcohols (aliphatic, steroid, triterpenoid) present in wool fat (lanolin). As ointment base in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. Also known as Wool alcohols. **Cross: eucerin, lanette wax.**

Lauryl glycoside	L-004	ICB, C, H
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Lauryl glycoside is a C10-C16 non-ionic surfactant with good dermatological compatibility and viscosity enhancing effects. Therefore it is suitable for use as an additive or a co-surfactant in cosmetic surfactant cleansing preparations in i.e. shampoos. PLANTACARE® 1200; D-Glucopyranoside. LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE. CAS 110615-47-9

Lavender absolute	L-001	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumes. Flavor and carminative. **Cross: Geranial.** Also known as LAVANDULA.

Lead(II)acetate trihydrate	$Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$	379.33	L-007	MET
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Lead(II)acetate is a white crystalline substance with a sweetish taste. The substance is used as a reagent to make other lead compounds and as a fixative for some dyes. In low concentrations, it is the principal active ingredient in progressive types of hair coloring dyes. Lead(II)acetate is also used as a mordant in textile printing and dyeing, as a drier in paints and varnishes. CAS 6080-56-4



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Lead(II)chloride	$PbCl_2$	278.10	L-008	MET

Lead(II)chloride is one of the most important lead-based reagents. It also occurs naturally in the form of the mineral cotunnite. Lead(II)chloride is used in production of infrared transmitting glass. Lead(II)chloride is used in production of ornamental glass called aurene glass. A basic chloride of lead, $PbCl_2 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$, is known as Patteson's white lead and is used as pigment in white paint. CAS 7758-95-4

Lidocaine	$C_{14}H_{22}N_2O$	234.33	L-002	ICB, ME, V
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Used as a local anesthetic and as antiarrhythmic agent. CAS 137-58-6

d-Limonene	$C_{10}H_{16}$	136.24	L-006	F
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Limonene is a hydrocarbon, classified as a cyclic terpene. It is a colourless liquid at room temperatures with an extremely strong smell of oranges. It takes its name from the lemon, as the rind of the lemon, like other citrus fruits, contains considerable amounts of this chemical compound, which is responsible for much of their smell. Limonene is a chiral molecule, and as is common with such forms, biological sources produce one enantiomer: the principal industrial source, citrus fruit, contains D-limonene ((+)-limonene), which is the R-enantiomer (CAS number 5989-27-5, EINECS number 227-813-5). Racemic limonene is known as dipentene. CAS 5989-27-5

Linalool, synthetic	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	154.25	L-005	F
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Linalool is a naturally-occurring terpene alcohol chemical found in many flowers and spice plants with many commercial applications, the majority of which are based on its pleasant scent (floral, with a touch of spiciness). It is a main constituent of oils of rosewood, Ho, lavender, lavandin, clary sage, bergamot, petitgrain; minor of neroli, tangerine and jasmine. It has other names such as β -linalool, linalyl alcohol, linaloyl oxide, p-linalool, allo-cimanol and 2,6-dimethyl-2,7-octadien-6-ol. CAS 78-70-6

Lylal	$C_{13}H_{22}O_2$	210.00	L-003	S, ICB, F
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Fragrance known for it's soft delicate floral, lily, cyclamen note reminiscent of hydroxycitronellal. Used in products such as Alcoholic Lotion, Anti Perspirant, Deo Stick, Detergent Perborate, Detergent TAED, Fabric Softener, Hard Surface Cleaner, Shampoo and soap. Stabilized with 0.1%



Formula **FW** **Art.No** **Series**

BHT. 3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde, 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde. CAS 31906-04-4

M

Majanthole $C_{12}H_{18}O$ 178.27 M-033 F

Majantol has a fresh and intensely floral note. The recommended use level of this colorless liquid-to-crystalline product is 5–20%. This ingredient can be used in lily of valley and fruity floral fragrances for detergent powder, fabric softener and soap applications. Also known as (2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-pethylphenyl)propan-1-ol. CAS 103694-68-4

MANGANESE

CHLORIDE Cl_2Mn 125.84 M-031 MET

MANGANESE CHLORIDE describes a series of compounds with the formula $MnCl_2(H_2O)_x$, where the value of x can be 0, 2, or 4. The tetrahydrate is a pink salt that occurs naturally as the rare mineral scacchite. Most commonly, the term MANGANESE CHLORIDE refers to the tetrahydrate $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, which consists of octahedral trans- $Mn(H_2O)_4Cl_2$ molecules. The dihydrate $MnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ is also known. Many Mn(II) species are characteristically pink. MANGANESE CHLORIDE is used as a catalyst in the chlorination of organic compounds, in animal feed, and in dry-cell batteries. (Metallic manganese is used primarily in steel production to improve hardness, stiffness, and strength. It is also used in carbon steel, stainless steel, and high-temperature steel, along with cast iron and superalloys). CAS 7773-01-5

Melamine

formaldehyde $C_6H_{12}N_6O_3$ 216.20 M-001 TF

Textile resin of formaldehyde releasing type for the treatment of draperies, collars, apparel, etc. (Kaurit M70)

Menthol $C_{10}H_{20}O$ 156.26 M-002 B

In confectionery, perfumery, cough drops, cigarettes, liqueurs, etc. Topical antipruritic, local anesthetic, gastric sedative. ICU. CAS 89-78-1



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
2-Mercaptobenzo-thiazole	$C_7H_5NS_2$	167.25	M-003	S, ICB, O, R, SH, IS
<hr/>				
Accelerator, retarder, and peptizer for natural and other rubber products such as shoes, gloves, rubber in undergarments and clothing, condoms and diaphragms, medical devices, toys, tires and tubes, renal dialysis equipment, swimwear. Fungicide. Corrosion inhibitor in soluble cutting oils and anti-freeze mixtures. Also used in greases, adhesives, photographic film emulsions detergents, veterinary products such as tick and flea powders and sprays (MBT). CAS 149-30-4				
Mercuric chloride	$HgCl_2$	271.50	M-004	MET
<hr/>				
In tanning leather. Intensifier in photography. Topical antiseptic and disinfectant. Cross: other mercurials. CAS 7487-94-7				
Mercury	Hg	200.59	M-005	DS, DMP, DMS, MET
<hr/>				
As chemical reagent. In thermometers and dental amalgams. In pharmaceuticals, antifouling paints, agricultural chemicals. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 7439-97-6				
Mercury ammonium chloride	$Cl_4H_8HgN_2$	378.52	M-022	MET
<hr/>				
Inorganic mercurial compound used in creams as a topical antiinfective agent (formerly used in the treatment of psoriasis and in skin-lightening formulations). May cause pigmentation and depigmentation. CAS 10124-48-8				
2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryloxyethoxy)phenyl)propane	$C_{27}H_{32}O_6$	452.55	M-006	MP, DMP
<hr/>				
Methacrylic monomer based on bisphenol A. In dental restorative composite materials. As reactive monomer in adhesive products Also known as BIS-EMA. CAS 24448-20-2				



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
2,2-bis(4-Methacryloxy)phenylpropane				

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to Bisphenol A dimethacrylate (BIS-MA) (Art.No. M-007)

METHEN-AMINE



140.19

H-003

C, E, R

Urinary antiseptic agent. Rubber accelerator and formaldehyde liberator. In the production of phenol-formaldehyde resins. Preservative in cosmetic products. Epoxy curing agent. Corrosion inhibitor for steel. Also known as Hexamine, Hexamethylenetetramine. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 100-97-0

2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-

-4-benzoquinone



208.26

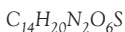
M-008

S

Primary hapten of the plant *Primula Obconica* found in glandular hairs on the leaves and the stem. (**Primin**). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis from contact with Primula.** CAS 15121-94-5

p-METHYLAMINO-PHENOL

SULFATE



344.39

M-009

P

Black & white photographic developer and pigment in hair dyes. Also known as Metol. **May induce lichen planus.** **Cross:** Para group of compounds. CAS 55-55-0

Methyl anthranilate

151.16

M-028

F

Used in a wide variety of fragrances and flavors. Perfume for ointments and in the manufacture of synthetic perfumes; flavorings. Odor Description: orange-flower, fruity, grape-like odor. Some perfumery uses : cherry, banana, strawberry, blueberry, grape. Natural occurrences: grape, concord. CAS 134-20-3



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
3-(4-Methylbenzyliden)camphor (4-METHYL-BEZYLIDENE CAMPH.)	$C_{18}H_{22}O$	254.37	M-024	SU

UV-B absorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. (Eusolex 6300). CAS 36861-47-9.

6-METHYL COUMARIN	$C_{10}H_8O_2$	160.17	M-010	SP
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Synthetic fragrance in cosmetics, toiletries and soaps. **Cross (photo): 7-methylcoumarin, COUMARIN, 7-methoxycoumarin. PA. CAS 92-48-8**

METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARO- NITRILE	$C_6H_6Br_2N_2$	265.94	D-049	S, ICB, C, O, IS
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Preservative for metalworking fluids, cosmetics, adhesives, latex emulsions and paints, dispersed pigments and detergents. Active ingredient in Euxyl K 400 and Tektamer 38. Also known as 1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane and MDBGN. CAS 35691-65-7

N,N-Methylene-bis- acrylamide	$C_7H_{10}N_2O_2$	154.17	M-023	MP
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Acrylamide compound cross-reacting with unidentified primary sensitizers in NAPP and Nyloprint UV-cured printing plates. CAS 110-26-9

Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethyl- butylphenol	$C_{41}H_{50}N_6O_2$	658.86	M-032	SU
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UV absorbing agent added to sunscreens as a UV-A and UV-B filter. Marketed by Ciba Specialty Chemicals as Tinosorb M. It is the first of a new class of sunscreens that combine the benefits of an organic and an inorganic filter. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol can be incorporated in sunscreens, but also in day care products as well as skin lightening products. CAS 103597-45-1



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
α-Methylene- γ-butyrolactone	$C_5H_6O_2$	98.10	M-026	PL

Tulipaline A, hapten in the Liliaceae family of plants to which species such as Tulip, Alstromeria Erythronium dens canis & americanum belong.
CAS 547-65-9

Methylhydro- quinone	$C_6H_4O_2$	124.14	M-025	DS
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Stabilizer and antioxidant in acrylic monomers to prevent polymerization.
CAS 95-71-6

METHYL- PARABEN	$C_8H_8O_3$	152.15	M-012	V
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Preservative in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Methyl-4-hydroxybenzoate and Nipagin. **Cross: other parabens, hydroquinonemonobenzylether, para group of compounds.** ICU. NICU. CAS 99-76-3

METHYLISOTHIA- ZOLINONE	C_4H_5NOS	115.15	M-035	C
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Component in Kathon CG preservative for use in cosmetics, shampoos, cooling fluids, detergents etc. Also present as a component in Art.No C-009 (see this compound for further information). CAS 2682-20-4

METHYLISOTHIA- ZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIA- ZOLINONE	C_4H_4ClNOS	149.60	C-009	S, ICB, C, H, O, SH, IS
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Methylchloro isothiazolinone, component in biocides, for use as a preservative in oil and cooling fluids, soaps, latex emulsions, slime control in paper mills, jet fuels, milk sampling, radiography, printing inks, moist toilet paper, detergents, shampoos, hair conditioners, hair & body gels, bubble baths, skin creams & lotions, mascaras, etc. The following biocides contain METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE: Acticide, Algucid CH 50,



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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Amerstat 250, Euxyl K 100, Fennosan IT 21, GR 856 Izolin, Grotan TK2, Kathon CG, Kathon 886MW, Kathon LX, Kathon WT, Mergal K7, Metatin GT, Mitco CC 31 L, Mitco CC 32 L, Special Mx 323, Parmetol DF 35, DF 12, -A23, -K50, -K40, DF 18, P3 Multan D, Piror P109. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE is also available separately as Art.No M-035. CAS 55965-84-9.

Methyl

methacrylate



100.12

M-013

ICB, DS, MA,
MP, DMP,
DMS,

Methacrylic monomer in plastics for dentures, bone cement, artificial nails, hearing aids etc. (MMA). CAS 80-62-6

Methyl-

2-octynoate



154.21

M-034

F

Methyl-2-octynoate is one of many ingredients in fragrances. Its end applications include soap, detergents, beauty care products, household products. CAS 111-12-6

N-Methylolchloro-

acetamide



123.54

M-014

O

Preservative in cooling fluids and cosmetics. (Grotan HD II, Parmetol K 50). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 2832-19-1

Miconazole



416.12

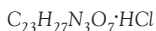
M-027

ME

Antifungal agent of the imidazole type which is used in topical and vaginal preparations to prevent growth of dermatophytes, yeast and molds. **Cross: econazole, enilconazole.** CAS 22916-47-8

Minocycline

hydrochloride



493.94

M-029

CAD

Minocycline hydrochloride, also known as minocycline, is a member of the broad spectrum tetracycline antibiotics, and has a broader spectrum than the other members. It is a bacteriostatic antibiotic. As a result of its long half-life it generally has serum levels 2-4 times that of most other tetracycline



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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nes (150 mg giving 16 times the activity levels compared to 250 mg of tetracycline at 24-48 hours). CAS 13614-98-7

Molybdenum	Mo	95.94	M-030	MET
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Molybdenum is a chemical element with the symbol **Mo**. It has the sixth highest melting point of any element, and for this reason it is often used in high-strength steel alloys. Molybdenum is found in trace amounts in plants and animals, although excess molybdenum can be toxic in some animals. The ability of molybdenum to withstand extreme temperatures without significantly expanding or softening make it useful in applications that involve intense heat, including aircraft parts, electrical contacts, industrial motors, and filaments. Molybdenum is also used in alloys, such as dental alloys for its high corrosion resistance and weldability. Most high-strength steel alloys are .25% to 8% molybdenum. CAS 7439-98-7

2-Monomethylol

phenol	$C_7H_8O_2$	124.14	M-015	PG
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Intermediate in the production of phenol formaldehyde resins which may remain after condensation of the resin. Sensitizer in phenol formaldehyde resins. Also in local anesthetic. Also known as Saligenin.

2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)

benzothiazol (MOR)	$C_{11}H_{12}N_2OS_2$	252.47	M-016	R
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Accelerator for natural rubber, isoprene butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitri-lebutadiene rubber products. CAS 102-77-2

MUSK KETONE

	$C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_5$	294.30	M-018	F
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Synthetic nitro musk compound for use as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc. CAS 81-14-1

Musk moskene	$C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_4$	280.33	M-019	F
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Synthetic nitro musk compound for use as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc.



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Musk xylene	$C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_6$	297.45	M-021	F

Synthetic nitro musk compound for use as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc. The musk compound of choice for soap and detergent fragrances. **Cross (photo): musk ambrette. PA. CAS 81-15-2**

MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN

B-025 V

Resinous material from Myroxylon samum used as perfume fixative, in soap perfumery. Vehicle for cough mixtures, expectorant, antiseptic. Also known as Balsam Tolu. **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, benzylbenzoate.**

MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN

B-001 S, ICB, H, SP,
DMP, IS

Flavor in tobacco, drinks, pastries, cakes, wines, liquors, spices etc. Fixative and fragrance in perfumery. In topical medicaments, dentistry, etc. Consists of esters of cinnamic and benzoic acid, Vanillin, styracine. (Indian balsam, China oil, Black balsam, Honduras balsam, Surinam balsam). **Cross: COLOPHONIUM, MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN, cinnamates, benzoates, styrax, benzoin, tiger balm, beeswax, benzaldehyde, benzylsalicylate, coniferyl alcohol, COUMARIN, EUGENOL, Isoeugenol, FARNESOL, propanidid, PROPOLIS, diethylstilbestrol.** Also known as Balsam Peru. May produce erythema-multiforme like eruptions. **PT. NICU.**

N

Narcissus Poeticus

N-006 F

Fragrance for use in various perfumed products. Also known as Narcissus absolute.

Neomycin sulfate

N-001 S, ICB, IS

Broad-spectrum antibiotic in topical creams, powders, ointments, eye and



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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ear drops. Also as systemic antibiotic and growth promotor in veterinary use.

Cross: streptomycin, gentamycin, framycetin, dihydrostreptomycin, kanamycin, spectinomycin, tobramycin, paromomycin, butirosin, bacitracin.

UCU. CAS 1405-10-3

Nickelsulfate

hexahydrate

$\text{NiO}_4\text{S}\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

262.86

N-002

S, ICB, IS, DS,
H, SH, DMP

Nickel metal: a common hapten present in various alloys, electroplated metal, earrings, watches, buttons, zippers, rings, utensils, tools, instruments, batteries, machinery parts, working solutions of metal cutting fluids, nickel plating for alloys, coins, pigments, dentures, orthopedic plates, keys, scissors, razors, spectacle frames, kitchenware etc. **May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** ICU.

CAS 10101-97-0

Nigrosin

N-003

V

Dye for use in carbon papers, inks, typewriter ribbons, shoe polishes, etc. (C.I. 50415). CAS 11099-03-9

4-(2-Nitrobutyl)

morpholine

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$

188.23

Comp. in O
E014

Preservative for use in cooling fluids, crude oil, diesel fuel, heating oil etc. 4-(2-Nitrobutyl)morpholine is present in Bioban P 1487 by 70%. Bioban P 1487 also contains 4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitrotrimethylene)dimorpholine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately. CAS 222444-4

Nitrofurazone

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$

198.14

N-005

ME, LU

Topical antibiotic for use in human and veterinary medicine and is sometimes also added to animal feeds (Furacin). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 59-87-0

2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENE-

DIAMINE

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$

153.14

N-004

H

Dye present in different hair dyeing preparations. These are of the semipermanent type and do not require the use of hydrogen peroxide. Also known as 2-Nitro-4-phenylenediamine. CAS 5307-14-2.



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Norfloxacin	$C_{16}H_{18}FN_3O_3$	319.33	N-007	CAD

Norfloxacin is an oral broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent used in the treatment of urinary tract infections. The mechanism of action of norfloxacin involves inhibition of the A subunit of bacterial DNA gyrase, an enzyme which is essential for DNA replication.

1-ethyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-piperazin-1-yl-1H-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid
CAS 70458-96-7

O

Oakmoss absolute	O-001	F, S, ICB, IS
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Extract of oak moss for use as fragrance in many perfume mixtures, after-shave lotions etc. Extract made mainly from *Evernia prunastri* (oak moss) and *Pseudevernia furfuracea* (tree moss). Contains atranorin, evernic acid and usnic acid. **PA.** Also available in Mx-07. CAS 90028-68-5

Octocrylene (Uvinul N 539 T)	$C_{24}H_{27}NO_2$	361.48	O-009	SU
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UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate. Trade name is Eusolex OCR. CAS 6197-30-4

Octyltriazone

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE (Art.No. O-010).

Octyl gallate	$C_{15}H_{22}O_5$	282.34	O-002	B, C
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Antioxidant for use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products and in food products such as margarine and peanut butter. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 1034-01-0

Octyl salicylate	$C_{15}H_{22}O_3$	250.34	O-007	ICB, SU
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UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions,



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as octylsalicylate, 2-Ethylhexyl salicylat.
Trade name is Escalol 587. CAS 118-60-5

2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

$C_{11}H_{19}NOS$

213.34

O-004

ICB, O, PG,
SH

Fungicide for use in paints, cutting oils, wallpaper adhesives, etc. Also used for the preservation of leather. Also known as Skane M-8, Kathon 893.
CAS 26530-20-1

Olaquinox

$C_{12}H_{13}N_3O_4$

263.25

O-008

V

Widespread growth promotor in pig breeding acting as a chemotherapeutic agent prophylactically used to lower the frequency of bacterial enteritis in pigs. Also known as N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-2-quinoxalinecarboxamide-1,4-dioxide, Bayo-n-ox. **May casue airborne photodermatitis. PA. PL. PT.**
CAS 23696-28-8

OLEAMIDOPROPYL-DIMETHYLAMINE

$C_{23}H_{46}N_2O$

366.25

O-005

C, O

Cationic emulsifier used in cosmetics such as body lotions, creams, shampoos, hair rinse preparations, etc. CAS 109-28-4

Oligotriacrylate

480

O-003

MP

Multifunctional acrylic monomer for use in lithographic inks, overprinting varnishes, coatings on wood, paper, etc. cured by UV-light Also known as OTA 480. CAS 52408-84-1

OLEA EUROPAEA OIL

O-006

V

Used as food in salads, with sardines, etc. Also used as emollient and for treatment of leg ulcers. In the manufacturing of soaps, textile lubricants, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical products. Also known as olive oil.
CAS 8001-25-0



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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P

PABA	$C_7H_7NO_2$	137.14	A-006	SP, SU
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Sun screening agent in cosmetics, moisturizers, shampoos, hair care products, nail polish, lipstick, lip balms, oral vitamin supplements. Used in the production of local anesthetics, folic acid and azo dyes. Also known as 4-Aminobenzoic acid. **Cross: para group of compounds. PA.**

Palladium chloride

$PdCl_2$	177.31	P001	DS, DMP, MET
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Catalyst in jewelry. Present in dental alloys and electroplating parts of clocks and watches. **CAS 7647-10-1**

Parthenolide	$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$	248.32	P029	PL
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Sesquiterpene lactone found in Feverfew, several Compositae plants and Magnoliaceae. **CAS 20554-84-1**

Penicillin G, potassium salt	$C_{16}H_{17}N_2O_4KS$	372.48	P031	CAD
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Benzylpenicillin, commonly known as penicillin G, is the gold standard penicillin. Penicillin G is typically given by a parenteral route of administration (not orally) because it is unstable in the hydrochloric acid of the stomach. Because the drug is given parenterally, higher tissue concentrations of penicillin G can be achieved than is possible with phenoxymethylpenicillin. These higher concentrations translate to increased antibacterial activity. **CAS 113-98-4**

Pentaerythritol triacrylate

$C_{14}H_{18}O_7$	298.30	P002	MP
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Trifunctional cross-linking acrylic monomer for use in adhesives, coatings, inks, photoresists, castings, etc. cured by UV radiation. **CAS 3524-68-3**



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Peppermint oil			P036	C
True peppermint oil is steam distilled from the partially dried herb of <i>Mentha Piperita</i> which is a hybrid from three other species of <i>Mentha</i> , all natives of southern Europe. Also known as <i>Mentha piperita</i> oil; <i>Mentha x piperita</i> L; Peppermint oil; Peppermint terpenes; Pfefferminz oel. Uses include antiemetic agent, Autonomic agent, central nervous system agent, gastrointestinal agent, parasympatholytic agent, Pharmaceutic aid, Flavor and Fragrance agent, Essential Oil. CAS 8006-90-4.				
PETROLATUM			P003	V
White petrolatum which is a purified mixture of semisolid hydrocarbons. As ointment base in cosmetics. Leather grease and shoe polish component. (Penreco). May cause hyperpigmentation. CAS 8009-03-8				
Phenidone				
Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to 1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone (Art.No. P004)				
Phenol formaldehyde resin (PFR2)			P005	PG
Resin based on phenol and formaldehyde. Contains methylol phenols. Used in binders, adhesives, laminates, impregnation products, surface coatings, casting sand, etc. Simultaneous contact allergic reactions to MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN and COLOPHONIUM over represented. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.				
2-Phenoxy-ethanol	$C_8H_{10}O_2$	138.16	P025	C
Fixative for perfumes, as bactericide in conjunction with METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE (Euxyl K 400) as well as quaternary ammonium compounds. Also used as insect repellent and topical antiseptic. CAS 122-99-6 PHENOXYETHANOL				
1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone	$C_9H_{10}N_2O$	162.19	P004	P
Black & white developer in photography. Also known as Phenidone. CAS 92-43-3				



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONIC ACID	$C_{13}H_{10}N_2O_3S$	274.30	P024	SU

Sun-screening agent for use in various sunscreen products. Trade names: Eusolex 232 and Novantisol. Also known as 2-Phenylbenzimidazol-5-sulfonic acid. CAS 27503-81-7.

p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)	$C_6H_8N_2$	108.14	P006	S, ICB, IS, H, SH
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Primary intermediate in permanent hair dyes and fur dyes (valid for p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)). Also used in photographic developers, lithography, photocopying, oils, greases, gasoline and as antioxidant/accelerator in the rubber and plastic industry. The hydrochloride is used as blood reagent. **Cross: parabens, PABA, para compounds. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** PA. UCU. CAS 106-50-3

p-PHENYLENEDI- AMINE HCl	$C_6H_4(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2HCl$	181.07	P028	V
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The hydrochloride is used as blood reagent. Photosensitizer (allergic). Also known as 4-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride. **May elicit contact urticaria. Cross: parabens, PABA, para compounds. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** PA. UCU. CAS 624-18-0

2-Phenyl glycidyl ether	$C_9H_{10}O_2$	150.18	P023	E
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Reactive diluent in epoxy resin systems. Forms chemical bonds with the resin during cure and accelerates the curing process. CAS 122-60-1

2-Phenylindole	$C_{14}H_{11}N$	193.25	P007	PG
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Stabilizer in PVC-plastic products. Also known as α -phenylindole. CAS 948-65-2



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE	$C_8H_8HgO_2$	336.74	P008	C, LU, MET

Used as herbicide and fungicide. As preservative in antibiotic eye drops, eye cosmetics, shampoos, etc. (Advacide PMA 18, Cosan PMA, Mergal A25, Metasol 30, Nildew AC 30, Nuodex PMA 18, Nylmerate).

Cross: p-chloromercuri phenol. ICU. CAS 62-38-4

N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine	$C_{16}H_{13}N$	219.29	P009	R
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Antidegradant for various rubber products such as natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile, butadiene and chloroprene. Also known as phenyl-beta-naphtylamine and PBN. **CAS 135-88-6**

2-Phenylphenol (o-PHEYNPHENOL)	$C_{12}H_{10}O$	170.20	P010	O
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Preservative in cosmetics, cooling fluids, detergents and as agricultural fungicide for citrus fruits, etc. Also known as Dowicide 1. **Photosensitizer. May cause depigmentation. CAS 90-43-7**

PHENYL SALICYLATE	$C_{13}H_{10}O_3$	214.22	P011	C, PG
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Used as UV-light adsorber in plastics, suntan oils, and creams. Also in waxes, adhesives, polishes etc. Analgesic, antipyretic, and anti-rheumatic agent. In veterinary use as external disinfectant and intestinal antiseptic agent (Salol). **CAS 118-55-8**

Phosphorus sesquisulfide	P_4S_3	220.08	P030	V
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Substance used in match tips (Tetraphosphorus trisulfide). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. ICU. CAS 1314-85-8**

Pine tar			P012	V
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Product obtained by distillation of wood of pine. Consists of turpentine, various phenols, xylene, etc. Topical antieczematic and rubefacient. **PINUS. CAS 8011-48-1**



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Pine wood			Mx-09	SP

Component in wood mix. Possible haptens are stilbenes, delta-3-carene or coniferyl benzoate. (Only available in mix).

Piroxicam	$C_{15}H_{13}N_3O_4S$	331.35	P033	CAD
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Piroxicam (marketed in the U.S. under the trade name Feldene) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used to relieve the symptoms of rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, primary dysmenorrhoea, postoperative pain; and act as an analgesic, especially where there is an inflammatory component. It is also used in veterinary medicine to treat certain neoplasias expressing cyclooxygenase (COX) receptors, such as bladder, colon, and prostate cancers. Other brand names for Piroxicam include "Brexin," "Erazon," "Felden", "Feldoral," "Hotemin," "Pirox von ct," "Proponol," "Reumador," "Veral," and "Vurdon." . CAS 36322-90-4

POLYSORBATE 80			P013	ICB, C
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Emulsifier and dispersing agent for medicinal products for internal use. Emulsifier in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals & food. Also known as Polyoxyethylenesorbitan monooleate and Tween 80. CAS 9005-65-6

Potassium dichromate	$Cr_2K_2O_7$	294.21	P014	S, ICB, DS, P, SH, IS, DMP
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Hexavalent form of chromium. In cement, tanning of leather, textile dyes, wood preservatives, alloys in metallurgy, safety matches, photography, electroplating, anticorrosives, engraving and lithography, ceramics, automobile industry, TV manufacturing, photocopy paper, tattoos, mascara/eye shadow pigments (chromium oxide), milk testing, welding, floor waxes, shoe polishes, paints, glues, pigments, detergents, etc. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 7778-50-9

Potassium dicyanoaurate	C_2AuKN_2	288.13	P015	MET
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Gold salt used in the electroplating industry. CAS 13967-50-5



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Prilocaine hydrochloride	$C_{13}H_{21}ClN_2O$	256.45	P027	V

Local anesthetic agent. (Citanest, Xylonest). CAS 1786-81-8

Pristinamycin		P032	CAD
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Pristinamycin is an antibiotic used primarily in the treatment of staphylococcal infections, and to a lesser extent streptococcal infections. It is a streptogramin group antibiotic, similar to virginiamycin, derived from the bacterium *Streptomyces pristina spiralis*. It is marketed in Europe by Sanofi-Aventis under the trade name Pyostacine. Pristinamycin is a mixture of two components that have a synergistic antibacterial action. Pristinamycin I is a macrolide, and results in pristinamycin having a similar spectrum of action to erythromycin. Pristinamycin II is a depsipeptide. CAS 11006-76-1

Procaine hydrochloride	$C_{13}H_{21}ClN_2O_2$	272.77	P016	V
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Local anesthetic agent (Novocaine, Ethocaine, Allocaine, Topocaine, Neocaine, Syncaïne, etc.). **Cross: para group of compounds, parabens, butethamine, PABA.** CAS 51-05-8

Promethazine hydrochloride	$C_{17}H_{21}ClN_2S$	320.87	P017	SP
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Antihistaminic, antiemetic, CNS depressant used in pills, syrup, injections and suppositories (Phenergan, Lergigan, Atosil, Fenazil etc.). **Cross: phenothiazines, ethylenediamine-HCl, para compounds, chlorpromazine HCl, tripeleminamine.** May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. UCU. PL. CAS 58-33-3

PROPIONIC ACID	$C_3H_6O_2$	74.08	P018	B
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As food additive for the preservation against moulds in, e.g., cheese products. Also in the production of fruit flavors and perfume bases. CAS 79-09-4



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
PROPOLIS			P022	ICB, PL, LU

A resinous substance found in beehives (beeglue). Collected by bees from poplar buds. Found in biocosmetics, face creams, ointments, lotions, solutions, varnish, toothpaste, mouthwashes, tablets, chewing gum, etc. Also found in wax for violins. Contains flavonoid aglycones and the main hapten is 1,1-dimethylallyl caffeic acid ester (LB-1). **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**
CAS 85665-41-4

PROPYLENE

GLYCOL	$C_3H_8O_2$	76.09	P019	ICB, C, O, LU
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Vehicle in pharmaceutical and cosmetic bases. In food as solvent for colors and flavors and to prevent growth of moulds. As humectant. In cooling fluids. UCU. CAS 57-55-6

PROPYL

GALLATE	$C_{10}H_{12}O_5$	212.20	P021	B, C
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Antioxidant in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams, emulsions, various fats, oils and waxes. Also in foods like margarine, peanut butter, etc.
CAS 121-79-9

PROPYL-

PARABEN	$C_{10}H_{12}O_3$	180.20	P020	V
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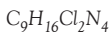
Preservative in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Propyl-4-hydroxybenzoate. **Cross: hydroquinone monobenzyl ether, other parabens, para compounds.** CAS 94-13-3



Formula FW Art.No Series

Q

QUATERNIUM-15



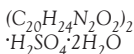
251.20

C-007

ICB, S, IS, C,
H

Formaldehyde-releasing preservative in hand creams, lotions, face creams, shampoos, latex paints, topical medicaments, polishes, metal working fluids, adhesives, inks, etc. Also known as Dowicil 200 and 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride. CAS 51229-78-8

Quinine sulfate



746.93

Q-001

ME

Antimalarial agent also used as antipyreticum and in liquids (tonic etc.). PA. CAS 6119-70-6

R

Reactive Black 5



991.79

R-004

TF

Azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. Colour index no is 20505. CAS 17095-24-8. May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.

Reactive Blue 21

R-005

TF

Phthalocyanine-copper complex dye belonging to the reactive dye class for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. Colour index no is 18097. CAS 12236-86-1. May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.

Reactive Blue 238

R-006

TF

Diazo dye belonging to the reactive dye class for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. CAS 116889-78-2. May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.



<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Reactive Orange 107		R-007	TF

Azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.** CAS 94158-82-4.

Reactive Red 238	R-009	TF
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Azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

Reactive Red 228	R-010	TF
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Monoazo dye belonging to the reactive dye class for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

Reactive Red 123	R-008	TF
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Azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

Reactive Violet 5	R-011	TF
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Dye belonging to the reactive dye class for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

Resorcinol	$C_6H_6O_2$	110.11	R-001	H
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Keratolytic agent in acne medications. In hair dyes, resins, tanning, cosmetics, Castellanis paint, eye drops, suppositories, photocopying and photographic solutions, explosives, etc. Topical antipruritic and antiseptic. **Cross: phenol. May cause orange-brown discoloration of lacquered nails and may darken fair hair.** CAS 108-46-3

Resorcinol monobenzoate	$C_{13}H_{10}O_3$	214.22	R-002	PG
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UV-light absorber added mainly to out door plastics. Has caused dermatitis



Formula

FW

Art.No Series

as additive in spectacle frames. **Cross:** MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN.
CAS 136-36-7

Rose oil

R-003 F

Fragrance for use in various perfumes. For flavoring lozenges, ointments, toilet preparations, etc.

S

**SANTALUM
ALBUM OIL**

S-009 F

Fragrance for use in various perfumed products like soap, after-shave lotions, colognes and cosmetics. Also known as Sandalwood oil. **PA. PT. PL.**
CAS 8006-87-9

SHELLAC

S-015 C

Shellac is a resin secreted by the female lac bug, on trees in the forests of India and Thailand. It is processed and sold as dry flakes, which are dissolved in denatured alcohol to make liquid shellac, which is used as a brush-on colorant, food glaze and wood finish. Shellac functions as a tough all-natural primer, sanding sealant, tannin-blocker, odor-blocker, stain, and high-gloss varnish. Shellac is often the only historically appropriate finish for early 20th-century hardwood floors, and wooden wall and ceiling paneling. From the time it replaced oil and wax finishes in the 19th century, shellac was the dominant wood finish in the western world until it was replaced by nitrocellulose lacquer in the 1920s and 1930s. Shellac was used from mid-19th century to produce small moulded goods like picture frames, boxes, toilet articles, jewelry, inkwells and even dentures. Although advancement in plastics have rendered shellac obsolete as a moulding compound, it remains popular for a number of other uses. In dental technology, it is still occasionally used in the production of custom impression trays and (partial) denture production. Shellac is used by many cyclists as a protective and decorative coating for their handlebar tape. Shellac is used as a hard-drying adhesive for tubular cycle tires, particularly for track racing. Orange shellac is also the preferred adhesive for reattaching ink sacs when restoring vintage fountain pens. It has always been the preferred hot-melt adhesive for fixing leather saxophone pads into their metal key-cups. Shellac is used as a binder in India ink.



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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Shellac is edible and it is used as a glazing agent on pills and candies in the form of pharmaceutical glaze. It is also used to replace the natural wax of the apple, which is removed during the cleaning process. When used for this purpose, it has the food additive E number E904. CAS 9000-59-3

Silver nitrate	AgNO_3	169.89	S-007	MET
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Used in photography, silver plating, coloring porcelain, manufacturing of mirrors, etching ivory, analytical reagent. Astringent and antiseptic agent. **May cause gray-brown discoloration of the conjunctivae and black discoloration of the fingernails.** CAS 7761-88-8

Sodium benzoate	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{NaO}_2$	144.11	S-001	B
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Preservative especially for food products (drinks, jams, jellies, pickles, syrups, etc.) Also common in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. **NICU.** CAS 532-32-1

Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{NOSNa}$	149.14	S-002	C, O
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Bactericide for use in cooling fluids and short term -in can- preservation of vinyl acetate latex, paints and synthetic fiber lubricants. Also known as Sodium omadine. Preservative for cosmetic rinse-off products. CAS 3811-73-2

Softisan 649		S-016	V
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SOFTISAN 649 is a partial ester of diglycerin with medium chain fatty acids, isostearic acid, stearic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid and adipic acid. Used in cosmetics in skin care, baby creams, decorative cosmetics and hair care products as lanolin substitute and as a cream base. CAS 130905-60-1

SORBIC ACID	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$	112.13	S-003	B, C, LU
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Preservative (antifungal) in foods like cheese syrup etc. and in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. Also in alkyd coatings and drying oils, adhesives, glues, inks, paints, varnishes, tanning agents, metalworking fluids. **Cross: potassium sorbate.** ICU, NICU. CAS 110-44-1



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
SORBITAN OLEATE			S-004	C, LU
<p>Monoester of oleic acid and hexitol anhydrides derived from sorbitol. Emulsifier in cosmetic and pharmaceutical ointments and creams. Also known as Sorbitan monooleate and Span 80. Cross: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE. CAS 1338-43-8</p>				
SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE			S-005	C, LU
<p>Mixed ester of oleic acid and hexitol anhydrides derived from sorbitol. Emulsifier in cosmetic and pharmaceutical ointments and creams. CAS 8007-43-0</p>				
Spiramycin base	$C_{43}H_{74}N_2O_{14}$	842.51	S-012	CAD
<p>Spiramycin is a macrolide antibiotic. It is used to treat toxoplasmosis. Although routinely used in Europe, spiramycin is still considered an experimental drug in the United States. Used in Europe since 2000 year as "Rovamycine", produced by Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, France and Eczacibasi Ilae, Turkey. CAS 8025-81-8</p>				
Spruce wood			Mx-09	SP
<p>Component in wood mix. Wood used for furniture, musical instruments, floors etc. May cause asthma. (Only available in mix).</p>				
STANNOUS CHLORIDE	$SnCl_2$	189.60	S-013	MET
<p>A solution of tin(II)chloride containing a little hydrochloric acid is used for the tin-plating of steel, in order to make tin cans. $SnCl_2$ also reduces quinones to hydroquinones. STANNOUS CHLORIDE is also added as a food additive with E number E512 to some canned and bottled foods, where it serves as a color-retention agent and antioxidant. It is used in production of ornamental glass called aurene glass. CAS 7772-99-8</p>				
Stannous oxalate	C_2O_4Sn	206.71	S-014	MET
<p>Stannous Oxalate is used as a catalyst (Esterification reactions) and in dyeing and printing textiles etc. CAS 814-94-8</p>				



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Stearyl alcohol	$C_{18}H_{38}O$	270.48	S-006	C

Lubricant and antifoam agent in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams and in textile oils and finishes. **UCU. CAS 112-92-5**

Styrax			S-008	V
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Balsam obtained from the trunk of trees. Contains cinnamates, styrene, etc. Used in perfumery. **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, tincture of benzoin, dieethylstilbestrol. CAS 8046-19-3**

Sulfanilamide	$C_6H_8N_2O_2S$	172.21	S-010	ME
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Topical and vaginal antibiotic of sulfonamide type. **Cross (photo): para group of compounds. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. PL. CAS 63-74-1**

T

TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT

T-033 PL

A strongly aromatic weed growing in uncultivated areas, along roadsides, rivers etc. Grows all over Europe and in North America. Used as a herbal remedy, for seasoning and for making a tea. The oil is used as a vermifuge and in perfumery. Contains the sesquiterpene lactones arbusculin-A and tanacetin. Also known as Tanacetum Vulgare (Tansy). **Cross: other plants within the Compositae family.**

Taraxacum Officinale			T-032	PL
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Taraxacum Officinale (Dandelion) is a weed that grows in open fields, on prairies, in garbage dumps, etc. and spread all over the world. It is a popular folk medicine plant (laxative, diuretic, tonic, etc.). Haptenic substance is taraxin acid glucoside. **Cross: other plants within the Compositae family. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

Tea Tree Oil oxidized			T-035	ICB, C
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Oil from distilled leaves of Melaleuca Alternifolia. Pale yellowish green oil of



Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
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a warm spicy aromatic terpenic odor.

The oil has served as an antiseptic for many decades but is now also sold as a remedy for various skin and nail conditions. Also present in household products like cleansers, laundry agents and fabric softeners. Some Perfumery Uses: Herbal; Nutmeg; Mint; Pine. Common haptens present are d-limonene, α -terpinene and aromadendrene. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 68647-73-4

Teak wood

Mx-09 SP

Component in wood mix. In furniture industry, outdoor and indoor constructions. Desoxylapachol, lapachol, lapachonone and tectoquinone are sensitizers. **May elicit contact urticaria. (Only available in mix).**

Tetracaine

hydrochloride	$C_{15}H_{25}ClN_2O_2$	300.83	T025	V
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Used as topical and local anesthetic. Amethocaine. **Cross: Amylocaine hydrochloride.** CAS 136-47-0

3,3',4',5-Tetrachloro-salicylanilide

	$C_{13}H_7Cl_4NO_2$	351.02	T001	SP
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Bacteriostat in shampoos, surgical and laundry soaps, polishes, rinses, deodorants etc. Also in cooling fluids, textile finishes (Irgasan BS 200, TCS). **Cross (photo): other halogenated salicylanilides, hexachlorophene. PA. PT. PL.** CAS 1154-59-2

Tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate

	$C_{16}H_{26}O_7$	330.00	T029	MA
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Methacrylate present in adhesives and constitutes the main component in polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate in Loctite anaerobic sealants. CAS 109-17-1

Tetraethylthiuram disulfide

	$C_{10}H_{20}N_2S_4$	296.54	T002	R
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Accelerator, activator, stabilizer and vulcanizing agent for various rubber products. Also as fungicide, seed disinfectant, and alcohol deterrent (disulfiram, antabuse, TETD). **CAS 97-77-8**



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Tetrahydrofurfuryl-methacrylate	$C_9H_{15}O_3$	170.20	T-027	DS, MA, MN, DMP, DMS
Methacrylic component in dental materials such as crown and bridge products. Also a component in artificial nails. CAS 2455-24-5				
3,3,5,5-Tetramethylbenzidine	$C_{16}H_{20}N_2$	240.35	T-004	V
Non carcinogenic substitute for benzidine as reagent for the detection of blood and determination of hemoglobin content. CAS 54827-17-7				
Tetramethylthiuram disulfide	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_4$	240.44	T-005	R
Rubber accelerator and vulcanizer. Fungicide, disinfectant for seed, bacteriostat in soap, animal repellent, etc. (Thiram, TMTD). Cross: tetraethylthiuram monosulfide, Tetraethylthiuram disulfide. CAS 137-26-8				
Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_3$	208.37	T-006	R
Accelerator and activator for natural rubber nitrile-butadiene and butyl rubber (TMTM). CAS 97-74-5				
THIMEROSAL (Merthiolate)	$C_9H_9HgNaO_2S$	404.84	T-007	ICB, C, O, LU
Preservative in vaccines, antitoxins, skin testing antigens, antiseptics, eyedrop solutions, contact lens solutions, and cosmetic products like eye makeup (Merthiolate, Thiomersal). CAS 54-64-8				
Thiourea	CH_4N_2S	76.12	T-026	R
Photographic fixing agent and stain remover. Rubber accelerator. In the manufacture of resins. Antioxidant in photocopy paper to prevent discoloration. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. PA. CAS 62-56-6				



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Tin	Sn	118.69	T008	DS, MET

Metal used in tin plating, soldering and dental alloys, collapsible tubes. In the production of tin salts. CAS 7440-31-5

Tioconazole	$C_{16}H_{13}Cl_3N_2OS$	387.71	T034	ME
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Tioconazole is an antifungal medication of the Imidazole class used to treat infections caused by a fungus or yeast. Tioconazole ointments serve to treat women's vaginal yeast infections. Tioconazole topical (skin) preparations are also available for ringworm, jock itch, athlete's foot, and tinea versicolor or "sun fungus". CAS 65899-73-2

Titanium	Ti	47.88	T042	MET
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Titanium is a chemical element; in the periodic table it has the symbol Ti and atomic number 22. It is a light, strong, lustrous, corrosion-resistant (including resistance to sea water and chlorine) transition metal with a grayish color. Titanium can be alloyed with other elements such as iron, aluminium, Vanadium, molybdenum and others, to produce strong lightweight alloys for aerospace (jet engines, missiles, and spacecraft), military, industrial process (chemicals and petro-chemicals, desalination plants, pulp and paper), automotive, agri-food, medical (prostheses, orthopaedic implants, dental implants), sporting goods, and other applications. CAS 7440-32-6

Titanium nitride	TiN	61.89	T039	MET
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Titanium nitride (TiN) (sometimes known as Tinite) is an extremely hard (~85 Rockwell C Hardness or ~2500 Vickers Hardness or 24.5 gigapascals), ceramic material, often used as a coating on Titanium alloy, steel, carbide, and aluminium components to improve the substrate's surface properties. Far and away the most common use for TiN coating is for edge retention and corrosion resistance on machine tooling, such as drill bits and milling cutters, often improving their lifetime by a factor of three or more. Because of TiN's metallic gold color, it is used to coat costume jewelry and automotive trim for decorative purposes. TiN is also widely used as a top-layer coating, usually with nickel (Ni) or chromium (Cr) plated substrates, on consumer plumbing fixtures and door hardware. TiN is non-toxic, meets FDA



<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
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guidelines and has seen use in medical devices and bio-implants, as well as aerospace and military applications. Such coatings have also been used in implanted prostheses and in dental alloys (especially hip replacement implants). CAS 25583-20-4

Titanium

oxalate

$Ti_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 10H_2O$	540.01	T-041	MET
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Titanium oxalate could be used as a source for Titanium in a process for preparing zinc-alloy-electroplated steel sheets excellent in corrosion resistance comprising electroplating steel sheets. Used in the preparation of a welding flux binder and welding flux comprising the reaction product of a hydrolyzed and polymerized organometallic compound such as metal esters and metal oxalates. A metal salt for testing of allergy to Titanium in dental alloys. CAS 14677-00-0

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

O_2Ti	79.87	T-040	MET
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Also known as Titanium(IV)oxide or titania, is the naturally occurring oxide of Titanium, chemical formula TiO_2 . When used as a pigment, it is called Titanium white, Pigment White 6, or CI 77891. It is noteworthy for its wide range of applications, from paint to sunscreen to food colouring. TITANIUM DIOXIDE is the most widely used white pigment because of its brightness and very high refractive index ($n=2.7$), in which it is surpassed only by a few other materials. TiO_2 is also an effective opacifier in powder form, where it is employed as a pigment to provide whiteness and opacity to products such as paints, coatings, plastics, papers, inks, foods, medicines (i.e. pills and tablets) as well as most toothpastes. Used as a white food colouring, it has E number E171. In cosmetic and skin care products, TITANIUM DIOXIDE is used both as a pigment and a thickener. It is also used as a tattoo pigment and styptic pencils. This pigment is used extensively in plastics and other applications for its UV resistant properties where it acts as a UV absorber, efficiently transforming destructive UV light energy into heat. CAS 13463-67-7



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Tixocortol-21-pivalate	$C_{26}H_{38}O_5S$	462.35	T031	S, ICB, IS, CS, LU

Topical corticosteroid belonging to the group A (hydrocortisone) type of steroids used in nasal sprays for the treatment of rhinitis. Good marker for group A corticosteroid contact allergy. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 55560-96-8

TOCOPHEROL	$C_{29}H_{50}O_2$	430.71	T036	ICB, C
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DL-Alpha-tocopherol is the form of vitamin E that is preferentially absorbed and accumulated in humans. The measurement of "vitamin E" activity in international units (IU) was based on fertility enhancement by the prevention of miscarriages in pregnant rats relative to alpha-tocopherol. In general, food sources with the highest concentrations of vitamin E are vegetable oils, followed by nuts and seeds including whole grains. Although originally extracted from wheat germ oil, most natural vitamin E supplements are now derived from vegetable oils, usually soybean oil. Vitamin E is widely used as an inexpensive antioxidant in cosmetics and foods. Vitamin E containing products are commonly used in the belief that vitamin E is good for the skin; many cosmetics include it, often labeled as tocopherol acetate, tocopheryl linoleate or tocopheryl nicotinate. Some individuals experience allergic reactions to some tocopheryl esters or develop a rash and hives that may spread over the entire body from the use of topical products with alpha tocopheryl esters. CAS 10191-41-0

TOCOPHERYL

ACETATE	$C_{31}H_{52}O_3$	472.75	T037	C
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Tocopheryl acetate, also known as vitamin E acetate, is a common vitamin supplement with the molecular formula $C_{31}H_{52}O_3$ (for 'α' form). It is the ester of acetic acid and tocopherol (vitamin E). It is often used in dermatological products such as skin creams. Some websites have incorrectly linked tocopheryl acetate to cancer, misinterpreting the studies they reference. There are no links between Tocopheryl acetate and cancer and the product is on the safe list of cosmetic ingredients in both the EU and North America. Tocopheryl acetate is used as an alternative to tocopherol itself because the phenolic hydroxyl group is blocked, providing a less acidic product. It is believed that the acetate is slowly hydrolyzed once it is absorbed into the skin, regenerating tocopherol and providing protection against the sun's ultraviolet rays. CAS 7695-91-2.



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE				
SULFATE	$C_7H_{10}N_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$	220.25	D-002	H

Primary intermediate in various permanent hair dyes (4-Toluenediamine, PTD). Also known as 2,5-Diaminotoluene sulfate. **CAS 615-50-9.**

Toluene-2,4-diiso- **cyanate**

$C_9H_6N_2O_2$	174.15	T-009	I
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Used in the production of polyurethane foams, elastomers, adhesives, printing plates, etc. Also known as TDI. **May cause allergic asthma.**
CAS 584-84-9

Toluenesulfonamide **formaldehyde resin**

	T-010	ICB, PG
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Modifier and adhesion promotor for film forming natural and synthetic resins. Occurs in vinyl lacquers, nitrocellulose compositions (e.g., nail lacquers), PVA adhesives, acrylics.

4-Tolyldiethanol- **amine**

$C_{11}H_{17}NO_2$	195.26	T-011	DS
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Amine accelerator for the polymerization of e.g. dental acrylic composite restorative materials. **CAS 3077-12-1**

Triamcinolone **acetoneide**

$C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$	434.49	T-030	ICB, CS
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Topical and systemic corticosteroid belonging to the group B (triamcinolone acetoneide) type of steroids. **CAS 76-25-5**

3,4,5-Tribromo- **salicylanilide**

$C_{13}H_8Br_3NO_2$	449.96	T-012	SP
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Bacteriostatic agent in detergents and soaps, disinfectants, pet flea powders. Also known as Tribromsalan and TBS. **Cross (photo): bithionol and other halogenated salicylanilides, TRICLOCARBAN, hexachlorophene, fen-tichlor. PA, PT. CAS 87-10-5**



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
TRICLOCARBAN				
	$C_{13}H_9Cl_3N_2O$	315.59	T-013	O, SP

Bacteriostat and antiseptic agent in soaps and other cleansing compositions. Disinfectant. Also known as 3,4,4-Trichlorocarbanilide and TCC. **Cross (photo): bithionol and other halogenated salicylanilides. PA. PT.** May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS 101-20-2

3,4,4-Trichloro- carbanilide

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to TRICLOCARBAN (Art.No. T-013)

TRICLOSAN	$C_{12}H_7Cl_3O_2$	289.53	T-014	ICB, C, O, SP
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Preservative in cosmetic products, soaps, detergents, shampoos, bath additives, deodorants, foot powders and sprays, disposable paper products, antiodor insoles and hose, laundry products. Also in the treatment of textiles. As antifungal agent in PVC wetroom carpets (Irgasan DP 300). **PA.** CAS 3380-34-5

Tricresyl phosphate

$C_{21}H_{21}O_4P$	368.36	T-015	P, PG
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Plasticizer in vinyl plastics, spectacle frames. As flame retardant and additive to extreme pressure lubricants. Solvent for nitrocellulose, etc. CAS 1330-78-5

TRIETHANOLAMINE

$C_6H_{15}NO_3$	149.19	T-016	ICB, C, O, LU
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Surface-active agent in soaps, shampoos, creams, waxes, cutting oils etc. In making emulsions with mineral and vegetable oils. CAS 102-71-6

Triethyleneglycol- diacrylate

$C_{12}H_{18}O_6$	258.28	T-017	MN, MP
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Cross-linking acrylate monomer for use in coatings, adhesives, and in printing plates of photoprepolymer type (TEGDA). CAS 1680-21-3



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Triethylene glycol-dimethacrylate	$C_{14}H_{22}O_6$	286.33	T-018	DS, MA, MN, MP, DMP, DMS

Methacrylic monomer for use as cross-linking agent for adhesives and dental restorative materials (TREGDMA). CAS 109-16-0

Triethylene-tetramine	$C_6H_{18}N_4$	146.23	T-019	E
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Used as epoxy curing agent, lubricating oil additive, chelating and analytical agent. Also known as TETA. CAS 112-24-3

Triglycidyl isocyanurate	$C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_6$	297.27	T-028	PG
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Trifunctional epoxy compound used as cross-linker in heat-cured polyester paints used for laminated sheetings, printed circuits, tools, inks, adhesives, lining materials etc. Also known as TGIC. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 2451-62-9

2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydro-quinoline	$(C_{12}H_{15}N)_n$		T-020	R
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Antioxidant for use in rubber and plastic materials. Also used in hydraulic fluids and greases (Flectol H, Agerite resin D).

Trimethylolpropane-triacrylate	$C_{15}H_{20}O_6$	296.31	T-021	MN, MP
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Triacrylate for use in UV-curable lithographic inks, varnishes, artificial nails, wood finish solder, and etch resists in the electronics industry (TMPTA). CAS 15625-89-5

Trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether	$C_{15}H_{25}O_6$	301.16	T-038	E
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Trifunctional glycidyl ether of trimethylolpropane. It is used as a general purpose diluent to reduce the viscosity of epoxy resins and provides excellent



<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
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crosslinking with good reactivity used in adhesives and coatings.
CAS 30499-70-8

3,4,4-Trimethyl- oxazolidine

$C_6H_{15}NO$

115.18

Comp. in O
D-015

Component in Bioban CS 1135 preservative (2.5%) for use in latex paints, resin emulsions, and cooling fluids. D-015: **Bioban CS 1135**: also contains 4,4-Dimethyloxazolidine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately.

TRIS(HYDROXY-METHYL)- NITRO- METHANE

$C_4H_9NO_5$

151.12

H-015 O

Bactericide and slimicide for use in cooling fluids, paper and pulp industry. As curing agent for certain adhesives. Also known as Tris Nitro and 2-Hydroxymethyl-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol. CAS 126-11-4

Tri phenyl phosphate

$C_{18}H_{15}O_4P$

326.28

T-022 PG

Plasticizer in plastics (e.g., cellulose acetate) lacquers, varnishes, etc. Also in impregnating roofing paper. CAS 115-86-6

Tri propyleneglycol diacrylate

$C_{15}H_{24}O_6$

300.36

T-023 MP

Diacrylate monomer for use in UV-curable flexographic and silk screen inks, wood-finish varnishes, coatings on plastics, etc. (TPGDA). CAS 42978-66-5

Tungsten

W

183.84

T-043 MET

Tungsten, also known as Wolfram, is a metal with a wide range of uses, the largest of which is as Tungsten carbide (W_2C , WC) in cemented carbides. Cemented carbides (also called hardmetals) are wear-resistant materials used by the metalworking, mining, petroleum and construction industries. Tungsten is widely used in light bulb and vacuum tube filaments, as well as electrodes, because it can be drawn into very thin wire with a high melting



<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
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point. Tungsten is used in material for implanted electrodes and in orthopaedic and dental implants as well as in coils to treat intracranial aneurysms.
CAS 7440-33-7

Turpentine peroxides

<i>T-024</i>	<i>C</i>
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Mixture of hydroperoxides of terpenes found in oil of turpentine. Main hapten is the hydroperoxide of delta-3-carene. In solvents or lacquers for printing, etching and art painting. In sealing wax, coolants, tapes, polish, metal cleaners, deodorizers, paints, cosmetics like soaps and bath oils. **Cross:** chrysanthemum, pyrethrin. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.

U

Urea formaldehyde (Kaurit S)

$C_3H_8N_2O_3$	<i>120.11</i>	<i>U-001</i>	<i>TF</i>
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Textile finish resin of formaldehyde type for treatment of, e.g., cotton and rayon materials. Also in wood glue industry.

Urethane diacrylate, ali phatic (Ebecryl 270)

<i>1500</i>	<i>U-002</i>	<i>MP</i>
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UV-reactive prepolymer based on an acrylated aliphatic isocyanate. For use in curable coatings, inks, and varnishes.

Urethane diacrylate, aromatic

<i>1000</i>	<i>U-003</i>	<i>MP</i>
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UV-reactive prepolymer based on an acrylated aromatic isocyanate. For use in curable coatings, inks and varnishes. (Ebecryl 220). Contains also pentaerythritoltriacylate and pentaerythritoltetraacylate.



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Urethane				
dimethacrylate	$C_{24}H_{40}N_2O_8$	484.60	U-004	DS, MA

Methacrylate based on a methacrylated aliphatic isocyanate. For use in dental bonding agents, resin veneering, and restorative materials (UEDMA).

(+)-Usnic acid	$C_{18}H_{16}O_7$	344.31	U-005	SP, PL
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Antibacterial substance found in many lichens. Occurs in oak moss absolute used as fragrance. Preservative in deodorants, antiacne formulations, and as antibiotic for topical application. Also available in Mx-15. **Cross: oak moss.** **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 7562-61-0

V

Vanadium	V	50.94	V-002	MET
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Vanadium is a chemical element that has the symbol V and atomic number 23. A soft and ductile element, Vanadium naturally occurs in certain minerals and is used mainly to produce certain alloys. Approximately 80% of Vanadium produced is used as ferrovanadium or as a steel additive. Other uses: In such alloys as specialty stainless steel, e.g. for use in surgical instruments and tools. Such tools are rust resistant and high speed tool steels. Mixed with aluminium in Titanium alloys used in jet engines and high-speed airframes. Used in dental alloys. Vanadium steel alloys are used in axles, crankshafts, gears, and other critical components. It is an important carbide stabilizer in making steels. Because of its low fission neutron cross section, Vanadium has nuclear applications. Vanadium foil is used in cladding Titanium to steel. **CAS 7440-62-2**

Vanadium(III)				
chloride	VCl_3	157.30	V-003	MET

Used as a catalyst in the polymerization of olefins, epoxy, phenolic and silicone resins. **CAS 7718-98-1**



	<i>Formula</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>Art.No</i>	<i>Series</i>
Vanillin	$C_8H_8O_3$	152.14	V-001	B, F

Flavoring agent in beverages, confectionery, foods, galenicals. In perfumery and pharmaceuticals. Also as chemical reagent. **Cross:** COUMARIN, PROPOLIS. ICU. CAS 121-33-5

W

Wool alcohols

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to LANOLIN ALCOHOL. (Art.No. W-001).

X

m-Xylylene-diamine

$C_6H_{12}N_2$	136.19	X-001	E
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The chemical is an intermediate in the production of epoxy curing agents, polyamides and polyurethanes. Due to the chemical binding processes that occur during curing, finished products do not contain the chemical. The substance is also not present in the industrial intermediates used in the production of polyamides and polyurethanes, but a few percent is present in the epoxy curing agent. The great majority of the epoxy curing agent is assumed to be used by industrial or professional users. Greater than 99.9% of the substance is used in three categories: polyamide (major), epoxy curing agent, and polyurethane production. 1,3-bis(aminomethyl)benzene.

CAS 1477-55-0

Y

Ylang-Ylang oil

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to CANANGA ODORATA OIL (Art.No. Y-001).



Formula

FW

Art.No Series

Z

Zinc

Zn

65.38

Z-001

MET

Metal used for galvanizing sheet iron. Ingredient in alloys (bronze, brass, etc.), protective coatings for other metals, household utensils, etc.

CAS 7440-66-6

ZINC

CHLORIDE

Cl_2Zn

136.28

Z-007

MET

ZINC CHLORIDE is used as a deodorant and can also be used as a wood preservative. Zinc metal is included in most single tablet over-the-counter daily vitamin and mineral supplements. Zinc is the fourth most common metal in use, trailing only iron, aluminium, and copper in annual production. Zinc is used to galvanize steel to prevent corrosion. Zinc is used to Parkerize steel to prevent rust and corrosion and used in alloys such as brass, nickel silver, dental alloys, typewriter metal and various soldering formulas. Zinc is the primary metal used in making American cents since 1982 and used in die casting notably in the automobile industry. Zinc is used as part of the containers of batteries. The most widespread such use is as the anode in alkaline batteries. CAS 7646-85-7

ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIO-

CARBAMATE

$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{S}_4\text{Zn}$

474.14

Z-002

R

Activator, antidegradant and accelerator for natural rubber, butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, butyl rubber, and ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers (ZBC). CAS 136-23-2

Zinc diethyldithio-

carbamate

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{S}_4\text{Zn}$

361.91

Z-003

R

Activator and accelerator for natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, and butyl rubber (ZDC). ICU. CAS 14324-55-1



	Formula	FW	Art.No	Series
Zinc dimethyldithio- carbamate	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_4Zn$	305.82	Z-004	R

Activator and accelerator for natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, and butyl rubber. Agricultural fungicide for seeds, plants, and fruit (Ziram).
CAS 137-30-4

Zinc ethylenebis-
(dithiocar-
bamate)

$C_4H_6N_2S_4Zn$	275.75	Z-005	O
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Fungicide for use in cooling fluids and as pesticide for seeds, plants, and fruit (Zineb). CAS 12122-67-7

Zinc pyrithione

(Zinc omadine)	$C_{10}H_8N_2S_2O_2Zn$	317.70	Z-006	H
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Antifungal, antibacterial and antiseborrheic agent used in many shampoos and hair creams (Zinc omadine). **Reactions may lead to photosensitive eczema and actinic reticuloid syndrome.** CAS 13463-41-7

Zirconium
chloride

Cl_4Zr	233.03	Z-008	MET
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Zirconium(IV) chloride, also known as zirconium tetrachloride, is the inorganic compound with the formula $ZrCl_4$. This white high-melting solid hydrolyzes rapidly in humid air. It is a key reagent in the chemistry of zirconium. In organic synthesis zirconium tetrachloride is used as a weak Lewis acid for the Friedel-Crafts reaction, the Diels-Alder reaction and intramolecular cyclisation reactions. It is also used to make water-repellent textiles.
CAS 10026-11-6